FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 035 *18 February 1983*

BULGARIA

Reportage on Foreign Minister's African Trip C 1
Received by Malta's President C 1
Holds Talks in Morocco C 1
Concludes Moroccan Visit C 1
Talks Open in Tunis C 2
Data on Trade With USSR, CEMA Reported C 3
Report on Visit of Turkish Foreign Minister C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Media Comment on Reagan 16 Feb Press Conference D 1
Prague Radio [Stasz] D 1
Prague TV D 1
Austrian TV Programs on Eastern Europe Attacked D 2
[Zagar in Bratislava PRAVDA 16 Feb]
BCP's Doynov Arrives in Prague for Talks D 2
Security Corps Kills Would-Be Plane Hijacker D 3
Reportage on Christian Peace Conference Sessions D 3
Communique of International Secretariat [RUDE PRAVO 11 Feb] D 3
Regional Association's Declaration [RUDE PRAVO 16 Feb] D 3
CSSR Delegate Cites Bloc Stance at PLO Congress D 4
[Loerincz in Bratislava PRAVDA 16 Feb]
Tightened Norms, Control of Workers Urged D 5
[Zdobina in Bratislava PRAVDA 15 Feb]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Comments on Reagan's 16 Feb Press Conference [Deckwerth] E 1
Reagan's Statements on Adelman Nomination Noted [Kaeubler] E 2
FRG Envoy Conveys Message From Kohl to Honecker E 2

POLAND

Solidarity Radio Organizers Sentenced, Fined G 1
Sentences 'Subject to Appeal' G 1
AFP Report on Trial G 1
Arrest of 'Solidarity' Group in Gdansk Reported G 1
AFP Reports Demonstration in Krakow 17 February G 2
Planning Commission Analyzes 1983-85 Plan G 2
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 15 Feb]
TRYBUNA LUDU: Tasks for PZPR, ZSL Organizations [10 Feb] G 4
Foreign Minister Olszowski Attacks FRG Policy G 10
Poland's Position Viewed by Foreign Affairs Aide G 11
[GAZETA KRAKOWSKA 25 Jan]
Urban Answers Foreign Journalists' Questions G 15
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 9 Feb]
Urban, Ciosek at Weekly News Conference G 16
Glowczyk Rejects 'Excessive Optimism' About PZPR G 19
[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Feb]

Siwak Interview on CC Complaints Commission Work G 20
[GAZETA POMORSKA 3 Feb]
Lopatka on 'Upsurge' in Religion, Pope's Visit G 22
[WPROST 23 Jan]
POLITIKA Views Polish 'Political Opposition' [Marin Kovic, 9 Feb] G 23
Jaruzelski Chairs PZPR CC Anticrime Conference G 24
PAP Details Trade Agreement With SFRY G 24

ROMANIA

Reportage on Visit of Jordan's King Husayn H 1
Ceausescu, Husayn Begin Talks H 1
Ceausescu Toasts Husayn H 2
Talks Continue 18 February H 3
Husayn Concludes Visit H 3
Coman Meets Algerian President in Algiers H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Mojsov Reports on Foreign Policy Platform I 1
Dizdarevic Outlines Visit to PRC, Japan, Thailand I 5
Sundic Previews Mojsov Italian, Vatican Talks I 5
Mojsov Arrival in Italy, Agenda Reported I 6
Further Coverage [cross-reference] I 7
Stambolic Sends Greetings to Iran's Khamene'i I 7
[BORBA 11 Feb]
LATE REPORT: Husayn Arrives, Met by Stambolic I 7

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S AFRICAN TRIP

Received by Malta's President

AU151924 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] La Valetta, February 15 (BTA special correspondent) -- On his way to Morocco Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, paid a brief visit to Malta. At La Valetta airport he was welcomed by Mr Wistin Abela, deputy prime minister of Malta, with whom he discussed the state and the prospects of bilateral economic cooperation. Later on Mr Mladenov was received by the president of Malta, Ms Agatha Barbara. In a cordial atmosphere they discussed Bulgaro-Maltese relations in the political, cultural and other spheres. Mutual willingness for their deepening was expressed.

Holds Talks in Morocco

AU160951 Sofia BTA in English 0917 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Rabat, Feb 16 (BTA special correspondent) -- In an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the official talks began here yesterday between the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Morocco. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hamed Boucetta were unanimous that recent years have been fruitful for the development of Bulgaro-Moroccan cooperation in various spheres. Resting upon the solid foundation of equality and of a good international legal-agreement basis, the relations of cooperation have been progressing successfully serving as a convincing proof for the significance of ties between states with different social systems.

Political contacts are being expanded and good relations have been established between parties and organizations. Just as satisfactory are the results and the 1980-1984 trade agreement is being successfully implemented. Scientific and technological exchanges, too, are developing.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction that the cultural contacts between the two peoples, too, are developing successfully. They stressed the significance of the 1968-signed cultural agreement for the overall development of relations in that sphere and agreed upon talks to be held on the signing of a new agreement to respond to the mutual strivings for brisker development of relations in the cultural sphere.

At yesterday's meeting were reviewed also the unexplored possibilities for the promotion of bilateral cooperation, which are far from few - industrial cooperation and specialization, mining and metallurgy, agriculture, designing of various projects. The existence of these opportunities, the two ministers emphasized, in combination with the wish of the two countries for their exploitation stands a guarantee for the future successful promotion of Bulgaro-Moroccan cooperation. The ministers started discussing problems associated with international relations. The situation in the African Continent was discussed and the major role was emphasized as played by the Organization of African Unity and the need of strengthening the unity of the African peoples and states. Today the talks continue.

Concludes Moroccan Visit

AU171414 Sofia BTA in English 1347 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Sofia, Feb 17 (BTA corr spec) -- The official and friendly visit of Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister to Morocco, ended today.

At his talks with Mr M'Hamed Boucetta, state minister of foreign affairs of Morocco which continued last night there were discussed international matter of mutual interest. The talks proceeded in a constructive spirit. Expressed was concern over the exacerbation of the international situation and stress was laid on the necessity for mobilizing the efforts aimed at consolidating detente, at halting the armsrace, on doing away with the hotbeds of tension. It was stressed that the Madrid meeting should end successfully with the adopting of a rich in content and balanced final document.

Considerable importance was attached to the Middle East crisis. The two ministers found with satisfaction the two countries' identity of views for attaining a stable peace in the Middle East. And this will become only if Israel withdraws from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after that, if the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine are materialized including their right of self-determination and establishing an independent state of their own. They stressed that the Mediterranean can and must be converted into a region of peace and security.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr M'Hamed Boucetta informed each other of their countries' policy in the regions in which they are situated - the Balkan Peninsula and northern Africa.

Minister Petur Mladenov met Mr Azzedine Laraki, minister of national education. Discussions went on questions related to Bulgaro-Moroccan cooperation in the sphere of education and science.

This morning Mr Petur Mladenov left for Tunisia.

Talks Open in Tunis

AU180945 Sofia BTA in English 0857 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Tunis, Feb 18 (BTA special correspondent) -- Yesterday here began the official talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Tunisia, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Beji Caid es-Sebsi, at which were reviewed issues of peace and security, the situation in the Middle East, and in the African Continent and in the Balkans.

The two ministers stressed that at present an exceptionally great is the significance assumed by the efforts aimed at the preservation and strengthening of peace and at defusing the threat of a nuclear war. Mr Petur Mladenov made his colleague familiar with the positions maintained by Bulgaria on these major issues emphasizing the importance of the Prague-adopted declaration of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, for remedying the international situation.

Alarm was expressed over the worsening of the situation in the Middle East. The two ministers condemned in strong terms the aggression of Israel into Lebanon, the barbarous actions against the peaceful Lebanese and Palestinian population.

It was stressed with satisfaction that the position of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries have a great degree of similarity with what was laid down in the charter of Fes, which may be used for a foundation for coordinated measures for the establishment of lasting peace in the region.

Support was expressed for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and it was emphasized at the talks that in order to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict, Israel must pull out from all occupied Arab territories and the Palestine people must have their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state of their own, acknowledged.

While reviewing the problems of the African Continent the solidarity was stressed of the two countries with the struggle against colonialism and racism on the continent. The two ministers declared themselves in favour of the immediate termination of the occupation of Namibia by the South African regime and in favour of the prompt implementation of the decisions of the United Nations on the problem of its independence. The need was also stressed of preserving and strengthening the unity of the African countries.

The minister of foreign affairs of Tunisia showed his interest in the Bulgarian proposal and efforts at the conversion of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendliness and constructiveness and are due to continue today.

Mr Petur Mladenov met also the minister of health care, Mr Rachid Sfar with whom he discussed the possibilities of expanding bilateral trade in the exchange of medicines. He stressed that Bulgaria is one of the first countries to render aid to Tunisia in the sphere of medicine. Mr Rachid Sfar expressed great satisfaction with the work of the Bulgarian physicians in his country.

Later on the minister of foreign affairs of the Tunisian Republic, Mr Beji Caid es-Sebsi gave an official dinner for the minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov. The two minister raised toasts in which they outlined the state of bilateral relations, the positions of their countries on the major international issues and expressed conviction that Bulgaro-Tunisian relations will strengthen and develop to the benefit of the two peoples, in the name of peace and international understanding.

DATA ON TRADE WITH USSR, CEMA REPORTED

AU160957 Sofia BTA in English 0928 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Sofia, Feb 16 (BTA) -- The foreign trade of Bulgaria last year amounted to 21 milliard and 600 million currency leva. At present the country maintains foreign economic relations with 120 countries and is among the 15 states in the world holding the highest relative share of foreign trade per capita of the population. These data are reported in an article in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

It is stressed further on in the article that about 74 percent of the country's foreign trade is proceeding with the socialist countries - members of the CMEA, with the USSR alone this percentage is 54. About one-third of the trade with the CMEA states is taken by specialized and cooperated production. For the Soviet Union this proportion is 35 per cent. The deepened participation in integration processes within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on both bilateral and multilateral base stands as one of the guarantees for the stable and planned development of the national economy.

In the years of the seventh 5-year period (1976-1980) Bulgaria's trade with the non-socialist countries rose almost twice and what is more it was the exports that were subject to a greater increase. A substantial progress was noticed in the relations with the developing countries. Bulgarian firms achieved agreements on productional, scientific, technological and market cooperation with a number of organizations from the non-socialist countries.

In conclusion it is stressed in the article that in the years of the eighth 5-year period of 1981-1985 Bulgaria's foreign trade will rise by 40 per cent over the achievements of the previous 5 years.

REPORT ON VISIT OF TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU112011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Report on Bulgarian-Turkish joint announcement on the official visit of Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 9 through 11 February 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] A joint announcement on the official visit of Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, has been released for publication. The announcement reads as follows:

During his visit to Bulgaria Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. In a constructive spirit and in an atmosphere of mutual understanding the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Turkey discussed and reviewed the state of Bulgarian-Turkish relations and mapped out the prospects of their development. The two ministers stressed the importance of the talks held in January 1982 betwen Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, and expressed their common wish to pursue the dialogue on the highest level.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the favorable development of relations between the two countries in various sectors, especially in the economic, trade, and industrial sectors, as well as in transportation and in the technical field. The two ministers agreed to promote and encourage meetings and talks among high-ranking and responsible officials of both countries to take advantage of existing opportunities of cooperation in various sectors.

The two ministers expressed their readiness to make the exchange of goods between the two countries more varied and to expand this exchange, as well as to intensify cooperation on various projects of power supply, industry, agriculture, and the processing of natural resources.

The two ministers welcomed the implementation of programs for cultural exchange and expressed their readiness to make these contacts more varies for the purpose of achieving a better mutual acquaintance of the two peoples, as well as of their achievements.

The two ministers exchanged views on certain international issues of primary importance for peace and security, an exchange which proceeded in a constructive spirit. In connection with the alarming development of the present situation the two ministers stressed the necessity for all countries to devote their efforts to liquidating the causes of international tension and to preserving peace and security throughout the world, mainly in Europe. In this context the two sides pointed out with interest the recent initiatives in the disarmament sector. Expressing their conviction that the efforts to establish mutual trust on the Balkan Peninsula will contribute to the restoration of peace and beneficial cooperation not only in this area but throughout Europe, the two ministers confirmed that they attach particular attention to the development of good-neighborly relations and understanding among Balkan countries.

The two ministers pointed out that their talks, which proceeded in a constructive and frank atmosphere and spirit, have been useful. They once more expressed their conviction that these talks will give new impetus to the development of relations between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, invited Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, to pay an official visit to Turkey. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction, the joint announcement reads.

MEDIA COMMENT ON REAGAN 16 FEB PRESS CONFERENCE

Prague Radio

LD172138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan spoke at a press conference yesterday. He spoke about the internal situation and also about foreign policy. Our permanent correspondent in New York, Michal Stasz, reports:

When asked whether the United States has blocked the prospects for agreement by its rigid and unacceptable so-called zero option, Reagan said he is prepared to approach talks in a spirit of good intention if -- in his words -- arguments based on common sense are put forward. So far, Reagan said, nobody has put forward proposals which would require talks or deep study. The next journalist reminded the President that the Soviet side had already put forward its proposal but the United States rejected it. That could create the impression among America's allies in NATO that the United States is actually not interested in the talks because it did not give a reasonable answer to the Soviet initiative. Reagan replied that he does not consider the proposal of the Soviet representative to cut the number of Soviet missiles to that of the British and French missiles to be sufficient.

The U.S. President also displayed a striking lack of information in another area: He said he knew nothing about U.S. naval movements in the Mediterranean either toward or near the Libyan shores. However, he confirmed that the United States has sent AWACS spying reconnaisance planes to neighboring Egypt. AWACS are also designated -- apart from collection of information -- for conducting battles. The Pentagon said today that the warships are really near the Libyan shore with the obvious intention of provoking Libya in a military way. The President -- allegedly -- did not understand the question.

Let us recall that when, 2 years ago, U.S. fighter aircraft attacked Libyan planes in the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya considers its soveriegn territory, the President was informed about it only when he woke up, although there was a danger of serious international conflict. Therefore, his assurances about a sort of joint U.S.-Eygptian maneuvers evoke not only doubts but serious apprehensions about the fact that he is not informed even about the most important military facts about the threat to peace in this area.

Prague TV

LD180021 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said at a news conference in Washington that he has asked the U.S. Congress to approve urgent measures to partly ease the current bad unemployment situation and create 470,000 new employement opportunities, although there are about 12 million unemployed in the country. Dusan Rovensky, our Washington correspondent, says more about the next part of Reagan's remarks:

President Reagan's news conference was held in the early morning, our time, and revealed what can be expected in the future from the Republican administration. Reagan refused yet again to negotiate with the USSR on the issue of medium-range missiles, to negotiate in any other way than on the basis of the so-called zero option. In the view of the White House, the USSR should unilaterally disarm while the Western nuclear and missile potential remains untouched. In other words, Reagan would like the USSR to make one-sided concessions. It is understandable that nobody in Washington expects such a stance to be acceptable to the USSR. The explanation for Reagan's repeated "no" should be sought in the fact that he wants to render impossible the negotiations on the limitation of armaments as such. He wants to deploy missiles in Western Europe at all costs.

The other international issues which the President mentioned at the news conference also attest to this. The movements of U.S. warships near the Libyan shores are exacerbating tension in the area. More American soldiers are to arrive in Lebanon under the pretext of the so-called international forces. If anybody in the United States expected Reagan to take a more realistic stance on economic and foreign policy issues he was disappointed. Nothing has changed in the policy of the Republican administration in the second half of its term of office.

AUSTRIAN TV PROGRAMS ON EASTERN EUROPE ATTACKED

AU171022 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Feb 83 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary: "A Joke or a Provocation?"]

[Text] The Soviet daily IZVESTIYA recently criticized some programs of the so-called Eastern Bureau of Austrian television, programs that grossly distort life in the socialist countries and disinform Austrian viewers. This criticism was absolutely correct and justified because by their primitive anticommunism, frequently masked by "concern" for what is happening in Eastern Europe, the authors presented a false picture of the socialist countries, and their programs were highly tendentious. Austrian television programs about socialist countries have visibly changed following last fall's reorganization in the Austrian Radio and Television Service (ORF). Under the leadership of Paul Lendvai, a Hungarian emigre, the activity of the newly established East European Bureau has been aimed at escalating hostile propaganda reminiscent of methods used by the subversive broadcasting stations Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, and Radio Liberty, which are under the CIA's direct guidance. We are not far from the truth when we claim that the East European Bureau willingly lets itself be "inspired" by the models in Munich and Washington.

Last fall the East European Bureau announced a series of films about socialist countries entitled "Ostreport," within the framework in which it has already broadcast Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi's inimically tinged film "Bohemia" in the fall and Lendvai's film about Croatia which has elicited indignation and an official Yugoslav protest. The Polish authorities, in turn, have protested Coudenhove-Kalergi's reports from the Polish People's Republic. The ill will and fabrications of members of the East European Bureau's staff were also evident in a report on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding. Austrian television's report strove to belittle with banalities the gigantic successes of the first and greatest land of socialism.

It was startling that highly placed figures and the Austrian Union of Journalists took a stand in Vienna defending ORF. They argued, as they often do, that there is "freedom of the press" and no censorship in Austria, that Austrian journalists may write whatever they please. Indeed, Austrian journalists may write anything, but only as far as anticommunism is concerned, and they are well paid for it. The Union of Journalists even regards this activity as a "contribution to detente and implementing the Final Act." Is this meant as a joke or a provocation: At any rate, it is an illogical, morally perverse approach to evaluating a journalist's work. The Final Act of the Helsinki conference recommends development of good-neighborly relations and strengthening of peaceful cooperation among countries with different social systems. The programs produced by the ORF's East European Bureau certainly do not help this process. And the same is true of those who defend its activitiy.

BCP'S DOYNOV ARRIVES IN PRAGUE FOR TALKS

LD171431 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, arrived by air in Prague today for a brief working visit. He was met at Ruzyne Airport by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

SECURITY CORPS KILLS WOULD-BE PLANE HIJACKER

LD181400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] A short while ago the following news reached our studio: Today a 26-year-old Czechoslovak citizen, Marian Pesko, attempted to hijack a TU-134 aircraft with 34 passengers aboard. The attempt took place on the regular air route (?CK) 127 Poprad to Bratislava and Prague. He used violence against an air hostess and attempted to enter the cockpit. He threatened that he carried explosives and would use them to destroy the plane. The crew sent a distress signal. National security corps members who were aboard the plan appealed to the hijacker to give up, when he failed to do so a weapon was used against him. At 0900 the plane landed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague. None of the passengers was hurt. Marian Pesko succombed to his injuries.

REPORTAGE ON CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Communique of International Secretariat

AU141418 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 83 p 2

[CTK report: "Church Officials for Peace; the Session of the International Secretariat of the Christian Peace Conference has Ended"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Feb (CTK) -- The session of the Internationl Secretariat of the Christian Peace Conference concluded this Thursday in Prague.

Church officials from Europe, Asia, Latin and North American point out in their concluding communique that the realization of the plan to deploy medium-range missiles in central Europe would mean not only the beginning of a qualitatively new round of the armament race but, with the development and production of new systems of weapons for mass destruction, could lead the entire planet to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

The International Secretariat of the Christian Peace Conference also devoted great attention ot the results of the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee and welcomed these as a significant, specific contribution toward eliminating the possibilities of a military confrontation between Warsaw Pact and NATO states and halting all attempts to further aggravate the international atmosphere.

Lubomir Mirejovsky, secretary general of the Christian Peace Conference, stressed that in the current situation it is becoming increasingly obvious that no issues under dispute can be resolved by a war, by economic sanctions or by various forms of pressure, but solely through negotiations on the basis of mutual respect. The forthcoming world assembly for peace and life and against nuclear war should also contribute toward this goal. The Christian Peace Conference wants actively to aid the good results of the assembly.

Regional Associaton's Declaration

AU171410 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Feb 83 p 2

[CTK report: "Church Representatives Support Peace Effort; Solemn Assembly of Christian Peace Conference"]

[Text] Prague, 15 Feb (CTK) -- The 35th anniversary of the February [1948] events was commemorated this Tuesday in Prague at a solemn assembly by 70 delegates of 15 member churches of the regional association of the Christian Peace Conference in the CSSR.

The speeches of the church representatives concurrently stressed that the year 1948 had opened the path of the society's development toward enthroning a truly socially just and humane social order. The believers will actively participate in further developing the noble values of socialism and contribute toward consolidating the forces of peace in the world.

In their joint declaration the church representatives expressed their full support for the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, based on the conviction that in the present complicated situation war cannot become a means for resolving controversial issues.

"Saving peace is the most important task of the present. This leads us to the decision actively to help to achieve the success and good results of the world assembly for peace and life, against nuclear war, which will take place this June in Prague. We expect this assembly to unite the efforts of peace forces throughout the world; this will contribute to the extremely urgent need to halt feverish armament and to ensure world peace," the declaration states.

CSSR DELEGATE CITES BLOC STANCE AT PLO CONGRESS

AU171254 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Feb 83 pp 1, 7

[Julius P. Loerincz' CTK Algiers dispatch: "The Clear Flame of Revolution; the Session of the Palestine National Council Continues"]

[Summary] On Tuesday the session of the Palestine National Council, the supreme body of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, continued in the Palace of Nations in Algiers. Many representatives of socialist countries and progressive forces expressed their solidarity with the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine and their struggle for their legitimate national rights. Speakers included the Soviet delegation head Vitaliy Ruben, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Czechoslovak delegation head, Richard Nejezchleb, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly's People's Chamber. "The delegates strongly applauded his words that the session in the Algerian capital, which reflects the unbreakable will of the Palestinian people, confirms the historical truth that the eternal aspiration of mankind for freedom cannot be suppressed, that the fire of the Palestinian revolution is burning with a clearer flame than ever before.

"Comrade R. Nejezchleb stressed that the path of the Palestinian revolution is so difficult and full of hardship because the Palestinian people are fighting not only for their national rights and freedom but, at the same time, are paving the way for the full political and economic independence and development of all Arab nations. Members of the Palestine National Council and the guests of the session then attentively listened to his words about the recent Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states and about the position of the leading representatives of those countries on the Middle East problem. Comrade Nejezchled stressed that the participants in the Prague session condemned with all due resolution and with the whole weight of their international political authority the criminal Israeli aggression, the aggression of a state which, with the full support of its American ally, did not even stop short of bestial massacres of the civilian Lebanese and Palestinian population in West Beirut. The Warsaw Pact member states resolutely insist on the immediate cessation of the Israeli aggression and on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the whole of Lebanon.

Comrade R. Nejezchleb, conveying the Warsaw Pact's position, declared that the countries of the socialist community affirm their determination to continue to struggle to achieve a comprehensive just solution of the situation in the Middle East, which must unconditionally include the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem. This solution must encompass the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to set up an independent state. A comprehensive peaceful solution is out of the question without a high-principled and just solution of the Palestinian problem and without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. In conclusion, Comrade Nejezchleb stressed that the Warsaw Pact member states support the peace plan draft by the highest representatives of the Arab countries at their conference in Fes and believe that a broad international conference about the Middle East could become a practical means of implementing this plan.

"The session of the Palestine National Council is still facing a great deal of work but even now it is possible to say that the level of unity attained in the Palestinian national liberation movement is among the most positive features of the preparatory stage and the first 2 days of this session. There are many bourgeois journalists here who are virtually vying with each other in looking for signs of conflict among the individual organizations. As they are failing in this, they are reaching down to the depths of their imagination, which, however, does not have the least impact on the very productive atmosphere of the session. Naturally, there exist different views on some questions concerning the tactics of the Palestinian resistance movement. But what is involved is, in fact, the sorting out of views by way of discussion and the process of working out the movement's main line in the new situation in the Middle East, on the basis of deriving lessons from last year's fierce struggles in Lebanon and of analyzing the correlation of forces in the region and in the Arab world itself.

TIGHTENED NORMS, CONTROL OF WORKERS URGED

AU161442 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 15 February 1983 on page 3 carries a 3,000-word Frantisek Zdobina article entitled "A Mighty Run Before a Short Leap," which deals with the implementation of the government program for "streamlining labor" in the Czechoslovak economy.

Zdobina opens the article by saying: "It is no secret that at some places people work less than they should, that they fulfill the norm in 5 or 6 hours and spend the rest of the time walking about idly with their hands in their pockets, that one of the reasons why our streets are full of bustling life during the day is that it is no problem for many people to leave a note on their desk that they will be 'right back' and to extend this 'right back' to tens of minutes spent in shops."

He then discusses various suggestions about how to prevent such losses of working time and the resulting "enormous" economic damage. He dismisses, one by one, the arguments that the powers of foremen should be increased (because "no one can gain authority by means of a decree"; that people would work more "if only they were paid properly" (because "no one can seriously claim that if a slovenly fellow, loafer and chronic absentee gets a raise, he will turn into a shock-worker"); and that "a small unemployment would help" (because the right to work is "one of the greatest gains of socialism"). The problem, Zdobina argues, "requires a solution that is fundamental and in accordance with life in the socialist society." This solution must include persuasion through agitation but, as he adds, "there are people who jeer at and abuse good will. Such people must be guided, or -- let us not be afraid of this word -- forced to fulfill their duties."

According to Zdobina, one of the reasons for losses of working hours is the inadequate use of performance norms in the Czechoslovak economy. At the end of the seventies, he says, only 46.6 percent of all employees of federally run production branches worked according to work consumption norms. That is why in 1980 in its resolution No 382, the CSSR Government decided to reduce in 1981-83 the number of workers whose work is not evaluated according to performance norms by at least 15 percent and, in the subsequent years, by 10 percent annually.

Assessing the impact of the government resolution on "Streamlining Labor and Enhancing the Economic Function of Wages," Zdobina then says: "We note that labor productivity growth has slowed down recently. In 1981 we registered its decline. Last year labor productivity in industry, measured in terms of gross production, increased 0.5 percent and in the building industry it dropped 2.9 percent. We have to remember that it was envisaged that measures in streamlining labor would contribute a labor productivity growth of at least 1 percent in industry and the building industry.

"As regards the use of working time, the indicator is 91.5 percent, the same as the year before. This means stagnation.

"Wages have increased. In industry they increased by an average of Kcs82 and in the building industry the average pay has reached almost Kcs3,000.

"Even though, for the sake of completeness, these data should be seen in a broader context (labor productivity, for example, is influenced by many factors), they reveal even at first glance that the relations are not exactly favorable. In other words, the slowdown in production growth has been reflected in a slowdown in labor productivity growth, but not in savings of manpower and labor. And, insofar as there were any savings at all, they were, more than anything else, the consequence of the so-called manpower shortage.

"The process of verifying norms and making them more objective is thus not proceeding as stipulated by the government, and the economic function of wages has not reached the called-for width and depth."

To prove this point, Zdobina cites examples of Czechoslovak enterprises where the fulfillment of performance norms averages 130 percent. Besides "inobjective" performance norms, he also criticizes the "so-called social viewpoint" in wage policy, arguing that "if wages exceed merits, there is no incentive to improve one's performance. Work morale declines, output is not commensurate with the possibilities, fewer goods get on the market. And the market reacts in other ways as well. It is incapable of giving value for people's incomes as the money in circulation is not backed by work."

Aside from tightened performance norms, Zdobina also advocates a "far more active role" of economic propaganda and agitation in asserting full utilization of working hours. He says: "Besides holding up examples that deserve it, they should target specific criticism at negative phenomena -- photograph, for example, a line of workers in front of the time clock waiting for the end of the shift, an idle machine that should have been operated by a turner, and so forth. So far, to the detriment of the cause, we are better in praising things than in criticizing them."

In the concluding part of his article, Zdobina criticizes the enterprises' and economic production units' lag and dilatoriness in implementing the CSSR Government's resolution No 382, and describes a "more offensive application of Khozraschet" as the best way to streamline labor and enhance the economic function of wages.

COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S 16 FEB PRESS CONFERENCE

LD171943 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Guenther Deckwerth commentary]

[Text] Ronald Reagan originally intended to speak publicly on U.S. defense and security policy. Rumors were that he would no longer insist on the so-called zero option; but on Tuesday he changed his mind on short notice, holding instead a nationally broadcast press conference at 0200 this morning, central European time. What were the reasons? To put it briefly: Shortly before deciding to hold this press conference, the American news agency AP published an interview with director of the U.S. Information Agency Charles Wick who is also in charge of U.S. propaganda radio stations abroad. The Soviet Union is determined that its efforts to achieve rejection of new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe should be successful, Mr Wick stated. Unfortunately, the United States has lost the argument in the war of words in Western Europe.

Political observers see last night's press conference as a desperate attempt to salvage what is left to salvage, for poor and wrong arguments hardly improve and certainly don't become true however much they are repeated. The President said he will, for the time being, adhere to the so-called zero option as a moral objective. His conception of the zero option, however, has nothing to do with zero or with morality. According to this alternative -- and this is now known both in West Europe and the United States and has been rejected by the majority -- the American forward-based nuclear armed forces in Europe are to be maintained. Also to be fully maintained is the nuclear potential of 162 missiles of its NATO allies. While the Soviet Union (?is expected to destroy its) medium-range missiles.

Anyone who thinks realistically must admit that the currently existing approximate equilibrium would be radically turned into NATO's military superiority. What U.S. President Reagan inconsistently said last night was that he continues to expect a counterproposal from the Soviet Union. But such counterproposals have been made, the latest being on 21 December by Moscow and the Prague declaration of 5 January. The Warsaw Pact members, the declaration says, consider that a Europe totally free of nuclear medium-range missiles and tactical nuclear arms is the best solution. If such a genuine zero option is currently unacceptable, then, they suggest, nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe should be reduced radically and according to the principle of equality and equal security.

Are these not proposals which anyone who is concerned about keeping peace could accept as a basis for serious negotiations? But is the U.S. President interested in serious disarmament negotiations? And the fact that, at the press conference, he endorsed the appointment of Kenneth Adelman as head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who was rejected by the U.S. Senate because he called arms control negotiations a swindle which should be conducted only to placate American public opinion and the United States allies, surely indicates the contrary. Does not his statement to the effect that it would be a terrible setback for peace and disarmament if the government elected in the FRG on 6 March was to abandon the deployment of new U.S. missiles, express the same sentiment? Quite apart from the fact that even in the opinion of Western commentators this constitutes crass interference in the FRG's internal affairs, the President has also come out against the majority of the American people, because according to a poll conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES and CBS television, 90 percent of the American population are convinced that no new weapons systems should be produced since more missiles would bring not more, but rather less, security. The fact that public opinion in West Europe is not much different had to be admitted by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Burt when conceding at a press conference that the West European countries are not pleased with the idea of missile deployment. And even truths turned upside down by the U.S. President can change nothing of this.

REAGAN'S STATEMENTS ON ADELMAN NOMINATION NOTED

DW171453 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] The number of people in Washington who want to test the Reagan administration's seriousness about achieving results at the negotiations in Geneva is increasing. The U.S. President's press conference last night supplied remarkable clues in this respect. Our correspondent Horst Kaeubler reports:

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has confronted President Reagan with a grave decision. The influential committee postponed a vote on supporting or rejecting Kenneth Adelman as the successor to Eugene Rostow who was fired as chief of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The demonstrative postponement of the vote is intended to give President Reagan an opportunity to withdraw the unpopular nomination of one of the strongest opponents of disarmament agreements with the Soviet Union.

A vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday evening would have inevitably ended in the rejection of Adelman as head of an agency which is granted broad powers in conducting negotiations in Geneva. The postponement of the vote was moved by influential senators of the committee and is intented to spare President Reagan an embarrassing defeat in a crucial issue of U.S. foreign policy. Several well-known Republican senators agreed with Democratic representatives that Adelman is the most unqualified person the Reagan administration could have nominated for the post in the U.S. arms control agency. Decisive in bringing about this sensational decision were documents presented by Senator Alan Cranston to the committee. These documents contain statements Adelman made in articles on the problem of Soviet-U.S. agreements on arms reduction. Adelman wrote verbatim: Arms control negotiations are a lie and deceit; they should only be conducted for political reasons to mollify the public and the U.S. allies.

At his press conference in Washington, U.S. President Reagan nonetheless endorsed the nomination of the man who has been denounced in Congress as an opponent to disarmament by Republicans and Democrats alike. The President said he stood by the nomination of Adelman even though he didn't have the necessary votes for his confirmation by Congress. However, the fact that not just a nomination but the implementation of strategic concepts are at stake for the White House is shown by some remarks by the U.S. President during this press conference. It would be a terrible setback for disarmament, he said, if one of our allies were to reject the NATO decision on the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe.

The demonstrative rejection of Adelman as a proponent of the Reagan administration's unrestrained nuclear weapons buildup by influential senators from both parties in Congress clearly signals that vehement controversies will be forthcoming over future developments in Geneva. Suspicion is arising at home and abroad that President Reagan is not serious about trying to achieve arms control agreements with the Soviet Union, Senator [name indistinct] member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has said. He added as a warning that the nomination of Adelman shows that such doubts are well founded.

FRG ENVOY CONVEYS MESSAGE FROM KOHL TO HONECKER

LD171156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin 17 Feb (ADN) -- The head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, today conveyed to Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier a letter from FRG Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl to General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker.

SOLIDARITY RADIO ORGANIZERS SENTENCED, FINED

LD171648 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] The trial of the organizers of the clandestine Radio Solidarity has ended. Today, the Warsaw Military District Court passed sentence. Zbigniew Romaszewski has been sentenced to 4 and 1/2 years in prison, Irena Zofia Romaszewska to 3 years, Danuta Jadczak to 1 and 1/2 years, Marek Rasinski to 2 years, Zbigniew Pietrzak to 1 and 1/2 years with conditional suspension for 4 years, and a fine of Z130,000, Dariusz Rutkowski to 2 years in prison, and Jacek Bak to 1 and 1/2 years. Anna Owczarska has been sentenced to 7 months in prison and Irena Rasinska-Gmerek to 1 and 1/2 years with conditional suspension for 3 years, and a fine of Z6,000.

On justifying the sentences the court said that those sentenced did not cease their activity in the NSZZ Solidarity after martial law was introduced. They disseminated false reports by Radio Solidarity which could have created social unrest and demonstrations and also urged disobedience of legal acts. The period spent in detention since the date of the arrest -- [the defendents were arrested] between June and August last year -- has been included in the sentence.

Sentences 'Subject to Appeal'

LD172240 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 Feb -- The Warsaw Military Region Court today handed down sentences in the trial of organisers and operators of the so-called Solidarnosc Radio. After finding all accused guilty of the crimes specified in the indictment, the court sentenced Zbigniew Romaszewski to four and a half years in jail and Irena Romaszewska to 3 years in jail. Five other defendants received prison terms from two and a half years to seven months and two of the accused had their prison terms suspended. The sentence is subject to appeal.

AFP Report on Trial

NC171613 Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Feb 17 (AFP) -- The trial of Mr Romaszewski and his crew began on January 24. On the evening of that day, Radio Solidarity broadcast again, denouncing the news monopoly of Polish authorities.

The trial was officially public but authorities refused to let any Western journalists attend, saying the courtroom was too small.

The defendants faced maximum penalties of 10 years in prison.

Official press reports said the prosecutor had asked for sentences of eight years for Mr Romaszewski, five years for his wife and two years suspended to four years in prison for the six other defendants.

ARREST OF 'SOLIDARITY' GROUP IN GDANSK REPORTED

LD171747 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Gdansk -- The security services in Gdansk have arrested members of an illegal organization called Secret Railway Coordinating Committee for the Northern Area of NSZZ Solidarity.

Members of this organization have drafted, printed, and prepared for distribution a programatic declaration and leaflets urging actions against legal order. The prosecutor ordered the arrest of eight representatives of the leadership and the most active members of that organization from Gdansk, Bydgoszcz, and Torun.

AFP REPORTS DEMONSTRATION IN KRAKOW 17 FEBRUARY

NC171914 Paris AFP in English 1909 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 17 (AFP) -- Between 1,000 and 2,000 youths demonstrated today in Krakow, south Poland, chanting anti-government slogans in a commemoration of the founding of the banned Independent Students Union. According to eye witnesses, the demonstrators assembled following a mass at a church read in honor of the scheduled visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland later this year. The students, whose union was banned immediately after the proclamation of martial law in December, 1981, acclaimed the names of the Solidarity union and two dissident groupings.

The demonstration later broke up without incident after police called on the students to disperse, eyewitnesses said. Police were out in force on Warsaw streets during the evening.

PLANNING COMMISSION ANALYZES 1983-85 PLAN

AU171320 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Analysis of the 1983-85 Draft Plan -- Planning Commission in Plenary Session"]

[Text] The 14 February plenary session of the Planning Commission discussed the 1983-85 draft national socioeconomic plan.

The session, which was chaired by Janusz Obodowski, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, was attended by Vice Premiers Edward Kowalczyk and Zbigniew Szalajda; representatives of the PZPR Central Committee, the ZSL Supreme Committee, and the SD Central Committee; Government Presidium members Jerzy Wojtecki and Wladyslaw Baka; and the ministers concerned. Czeslaw Bobrowski, chairman of the Consultative Economic Council, was present.

In line with the Sejm resolution of 29 December 1982, the initial draft economic plan was worked out on the basis of the second alternative of the plan up to 1985. The draft took into account the Sejm's suggestions concerning the protection of consumption.

The plan's strategic aims in the next 3 years are: gradually overcoming the economic crisis, restoring equilibrium to the national economy and the state budget, initiating changes in the structure of the economy and improving the population's material conditions. The session stressed that the implementation of these aims will continue under conditions of considerable uncertainty, which will affect the external and internal factors in the country's development.

The range and results of the restrictions applied against Poland by some capitalist countries; the development of the world economic situation; and the results of the changes made in the methods and mechanisms of economic and other management during the profound socioeconomic crisis are especially difficult to foresee. All the same, it is necessary to extend the range of the plan.

The point is to make the plan a basic instrument of the strategic management of the country's socioeconomic processes and the means by which conditions under which all economic units implement their tasks are determined.

It is expected that if the basic principles and conditions of the plan have to be changed, the Sejm will receive alternative proposals for certain economic activities that involve the methods of progressive planning in accordance with the procedures laid down by the law on socioeconomic planning.

As the session noted, the draft plan's estimates of the basic major proposal are moderate and cautious. It is expected that by 1985 economic results will clearly improve as compared with 1981-82. However, the pre-crisis level will not be restored in some sectors. This will be caused inter alia by the proposed changes in the structure of production.

If we want to ensure that production goes up as planned and that the appointed aims and tasks are implemented, we must boost the effectiveness of economic management and increase Poland's share in the international division of labor. Improved effectiveness of economic management should result from the employemnt of the mechanisms of economic reform.

At the present stage of planning work the draft plan envisages that up to 1985, production -- as compared with 1982 -- will increase about 14 percent, including an increase of about 17 percent in the market supplies of goods and services. The supplies of raw materials for industry within the same period will increase by only about 7 percent.

The plan envisages that the funds provided for investments must be used primarily for constructing the projects that are of key importance for the entire economy and for promoting the production to meet the basic needs of the population. The implementation of socioeconomic aims should be assisted by research and development activities. It is expected that the funds in this regard will increase about 28 percent in 1985 compared with 1982.

The draft plan's provisions relating to social policy are consistent with the Sejm's recommendations in regard to the division of the national income. It is expected that individual and collective consumption will increase in a uniform way, on the whole, and that priorities of health protection, schools, science, and culture will be ensured.

Further increases in budgetary expenditures on social consumption will be effected only in the effectiveness of economic management and material production increase in excess of the plan. One of the particularly crucial tasks of the plan is to restore the equilibrium of money versus market and to ease the results of inflation. For this reason the government drew up an initial draft program for anti-inflationary measures.

The session agreed that it was most necessary for the plan to take into account the following decisions. First, it is necessary to provide adequate funds to increase the market production of the light and food industries and, especially, to increase the supply of standard staple consumer goods. Second, housing construction should be intensified by increasing the population's own contributions to the implementation of the housing program, in which individual housing construction will be given preference. Third, we should create in agriculture conditions that will encourage increases in the production of foods processed from grains and milk and will ensure the maintenance of the consumption of meat and meat products at least at the present level. Fourth, the program for the development of motorization must be adapted to the projected potentials of fuels and investments. Fifth, the system of the economic instruments of the economic reform should be improved still further to make it possible to achieve the planned savings in the consumption of materials nad energy and to increase the individual productivity of labor.

The modified draft national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85 will be submitted to the Council of Ministers very soon.

TRYBUNA LUDU: TASKS FOR PZPR, ZSL ORGANIZATIONS

AU141623 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 83 p 4

[Schedule of the "Tasks Facing PZPR and ZSL Committees and Organizations as a Result of the 11th PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee Plenum" worked out by the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Department and by the ZSL Supreme Committee Economic-Agricultural Department]

[Text] The joint, 11th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and of the ZSL Supreme Committee has established the tasks facing the PZPR and the ZSL concerning the development of rural areas and agriculture and making the country self-sufficient in food. These tasks are based on the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and of the Eighth ZSL Congress, which confirmed the principles of agricultural policy which had been worked out earlier by the Central Committee Politburo and the Supreme Committee Presidium. The PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee have placed their support in the implementation of a durable and stable agricultural policy whose foundations are the worker-peasant alliance and the economic ties between urban and rural areas. The chief task of agricultural policy under the present conditions has been indicated to be the development of and fuller, more effective use of the production resources of agriculture and the food economy. Therefore, it is essential to undertake comprehensive political, social, and economic activities.

The way in which the resolution of the joint plenum is implemented will depend on the attitudes and work of the 3 million PZPR and ZSL members. Party committees and organizations should get down to systematically fulfilling the tasks emerging from the resolution of the joint 11th PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee plenum and from the report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium according to the schedule which has been confirmed.

I. Sociopolitical Conditions

Central PZPR and ZSL cells have recognized that achieving Poland's self-sufficiency in food is the chief goal of social policy. Achieving this goal demands constant inspiration and party initiative in agriculture and in agricutlrual services, in the food industry, in those industries whcih produce agricultural production resources, and in the enitre national economy. The following tasks are particularly important:

1. Making possible a high level of dedication by farmers and workers in the food economy-based industry in the work of increasing the productivity of agriculture and in making better use of its production capabilities.

2. Progress in the implementation of the resolution of the joint PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee plenum, and also in the implementation of the joint guidelines issued by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and by the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium concerning the difficult problems in agricultural policy, agriculture, and the food economy will be systematically appraised.

3. An important task for all PZPR and ZSL organizations and cells is to make their members, deputies, and advisers act for the sake of improving supplies and services for agriculture and for the sake of ensuring that there are enough funds for agricultural investments and practical tasks in the state budget and in voivodship budgets; all this is in accordance with the resolution of the 11th PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee plenum.

4. PZPR and ZSL organizations and cells in agriculture and industry will examine the possibilities of increasing production to suit the existing potential. In agriculture, this activity should concentrate on increasing the production of grain and fodder, halting the drop in animal production and making the best possible use of available work resources and reserves. In the food industry, this activity should aim to make better use of the production capabilities there, improve the processing of raw materials and make better use of byproducts for the production of fodder and other goods.

5. Agriculture expects a quick growth in the supply of industrial resources for production purposes. Therefore, PZPR and ZSL organizations and cells will examine the possibilities of undertaking further production for the sake of agriculture and the rural market in all key industrial and local factories. Improving supplies to agriculture is one of the chief tasks in developing agricultural production and in improving the way in which the nation is kept fed.

II. Improving the Economic Conditions in Food Production

1. PZPR and ZSL cells and organizations will take care that the level of agricultural production is consistently improved, that all production elements are more efficiently used and that losses are reduced.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations, the Institute of Agricultural and Food Economy and the Polish Academy of Sciences' Institute for the Development of Rural Areas and Agriculture have been placed under an obligation to check production costs in agriculture independently of one another. Party organizations in these bodies should feel responsible for the proper implementation of this work, and they should see to it that this work is taken into account when decisions are made.

3. The costs of investments, industrial production resources and services greatly influence production costs in the food economy. Local party cells and organizations inside factories which produce these goods and inside organizations which render these services should see to it that prices are fixed honestly.

4. Many staple foods have official prices. Making full use of the stimuli provided by economic reform depends on the rationalization of regulated and contractual prices. Local party cells and organizations in food production enterprises should approach the administration with a view to lowering the production costs of food articles to a socially acceptable level.

5. The economic ties and market and financial relations between rural and urban areas should be restored as quickly as possible. This demands that agricultural producers establish permanent ties with the socialist agricultural raw material procurement and processing apparatus. Party organizations inside the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, in central cooperative unions and in the agricultural and food industry should exercise special concern over the way in which the system of contracting agricultural raw materials is worked out, and over the way in which agriculture is supplied with production resources.

6. PZPR and ZSL cells and organizations will extend their existing concern over the implementation of the principles of economic reform inside socialized agricultural enterprises, agricultural service and backup organizations, and in food factories.

III. Activity Aimed at Increasing Agricultural Production and at Improving the Food Industry

Making proper use of agricultural land and animal pastures is of fundamental importance for increasing agricultural production.

In this connection, party cells and organizations should do the following:

1. They should periodically examine how agricultural land is used and encourage such examinations during rural meetings and people's council sessions.

2. In their daily activity they should encourage the local administration to improve the structure of agriculture through the rational utilization of land and by helping farmers, especially young ones.

3. They should outline the activities of educational institutions for the sake of increasing farmers' professional knowledge.

4. They should encourage activities aimed at making better use of resources for breeding and sowing, mineral fertilizers and other production resources, and also aimed at making necessary changes in land cultivation.

5. They should periodically check the activity of institutions and orgnaizaitons working for agriculture.

6. Party organizations will undertake activity in rural areas aimed at increasing the productivity of animal production.

7. Party cells and organizations should periodically examine the way in which economic reform principles are implemented in state farms and labor cooperatives and should develop cooepration between these and private farms.

The food industry, food storage and food supplies play an important role in achieving food self-sufficiency for Poland. In this connection, party cells and organizations inside factories involved with food should:

1. Evaluate by the end of March 1983 the economic-social conditions of 1982 and acquaint themselves with the basic assumptions of the 1983 plan, particularly with regard to the existing raw materials nad modernization possibilities and also with regard to the possibilities of restricting losses.

2. Encourage activity aimed at saving raw and other materials and energy in their own factories.

Together with those units which establish contracts, the food industry must be responsible for organizing the raw materials base. Therefore, party organizations should:

1. Carry out periodic checks inside agricultrual and food enterprises to see how well contracts are being settled and how well the raw materials bases are developing, as well as examine how cooperation with farmers and the branch trade unions is taking shape.

2. Examine in rural parish offices together with representatives from agricultural cooperatives and raw materials suppliers the way in which contracts are proceeding and establish further goals concerning the development of the raw materials bases.

The implementation of the tasks foreseen for the years 1983-85 in the food industry and in agricultural cooperatives depends on party initiative, and on how dedicated work forces are in overcoming difficulties. Therefore, party cells and organizations should:

1. Make their members support the founding committes of trade unions in their respective enterprises.

2. By the end of March 1983, they should, together with workers' self-managment bodies and the trade unions, carry out an analysis of workers' welfare. They should develop activity aimed at improving working conditions.

3. They should create the right conditions inside enterprises for the development of self-management bodies, and make an assessment by the end of March of the self-management bodies which are active in the food and cooperative industries.

IV. Supplies of Industrial Production Resources to Agriculture

Party organizations and cells in government offices, associations and workplaces will make a preliminary analysis of the existing possibilities for increasing the production of technical resources for agriculture and the food economy. More industrial installations should be encouraged to produce machines and tools for agriculture, and producers of new types of machines should be sought. The production of specialized parts and components for agricultural machines should also be developed. The needs of agriculture in different areas and sectors should be taken more into consideration.

Party organizations inside chemical industry installations will undertake activity aimed at modernizing and expanding factories producing plant protection chemicals, fertilizers, fodder additives, animal medicines and rubber products for agriculture. An important task is to increase the production of calcium and manganese fertilizers and pesticides based on domestic raw materials.

In voivodships and rural parishes, cells and organizations should encourage a further development of mechanical services, organize the sharing of technical equipment, distribute spare parts more evenly, and develop the technical repair services. Agriculture's technical, organizational, and trade services should be improved.

Party cells in rural parishes and voivodships should make a preliminary analysis of the possibilities of involving small-scale production units and handicrafts services in production to a greater extent, as well as involving rural and agricultural services in this production.

V. Educational and Agricultural Progress

An important factor which influences growth in agricultural production is the level of professional knowledge farmers have. Therefore, an important task is to bring education and science closer to the needs of the agricultural economy and to reduce the time it takes for scientific achievements to get through to agricultural production. For this purpose, party cells and organizations will undertake the following activities:

1. Party organizations in the Ministry of Education and Upbringing and agricultural departments of voivodships offices will encourage action to make it possible for farmers to attain a general education and professional training.

2. Party organizations in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, in the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology will initiate the formulation of programs to teach pupils in agricultural, secondary, and elementary school professional skills adapted to the needs of private and socialized farming.

3. The party organization inside the ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology this year will work out and introduce appropriate criteria for the selection of students for agriculture, medicine, and teacher training which will give preference to rural young people who wish to return to rural areas upon completion of their studies.

4. Party organizations in ministries, schools, scientific and research institutions, and professional agricultural schools will undertake initiatives aimed at quickly introducing the latest developments into agriculture and the agricultural and food industry.

In addition, party cells and organizations will encourage action aimed at:

-- increasing the number and quality of young farmers and agricultural training personnel;

-- carrying out a mass training program for farmers during the fall and winter;

-- organizing courses for combine harvester drivers, tractor drivers, agricultural technical assistants, and operators of various kinds of equipment, and other specialized training.

VI. Self-Management and the Youth Movement

1. Agricultural and cooperative self-management bodies should play an important role in implementing the resolution of the 11th plenum. Party organizations will undertake wide-scale work in order to encourage self-management bodies to help develop rural areas socially and economically, increase agricultural production and create proper living and educational-cultural conditions in rural areas.

Party cells and organizations should render farmers' organizations broad support in implementing the law on farmers' social and professional organizations and should be actively involved in explaining the law's purpose and tasks. In order to give this work greater substance, party cells and organizations will establish tasks for PZPR and ZSL members concerning methods of action which are in accordance with the law and the needs of rural areas.

2. Agricultural housewives' circles hold a firm position in the socioeconomic life of rural areas. Party organizations should render them broad support. Agricultural circles have a very important role to play. Activating them and making them more important should be an object of constant attention by all ZSL rural organizations and circles. Cells in rural parishes should give farmers' unions in rural parishes and agricultural circles and organizations care and assistance.

3. ZSL organizations and circles inside agricultural cooperatives will help publicize and introduce the law entitled "The Cooperative Law" and will establish concrete tasks for their members.

4. In agricultural enterprises and agricultural service units, party organizations should form a climate conducive to the formation of workers' self-management bodies.

5. Similar activity should be undertaken for the sake of the trade unions. Specifically, it is necessary to see to it that the principles of self-management of farmers' unions and socioprofessional organizations are not infringed upon and that they remain independent of the state and economic administration.

6. A basic principle behind the activity of party members in workers' self-management bodies and trade unions is to concentrate their work on the most important production and social problems.

7. Problems faced by rural youth demand a lot of attention. Their participation in self-management should be increased. Rural party organizations and those organizations active in agricultural cooperatives, farmers' unions, the Union of Polish Socialist Youth and the Rural Youth Union will form a climate conducive to young people's involvement in social, cultural, and recreational activiety, and in self-management.

8. Implementing the goals of the worker-peasant alliance, party organizations in central and voivodship youth unions and rural parish party cells will undertake initiatives aimed at establishing cooperation between urban youth and rural youth. The executive committees of PZPR voivodship and rural parish committees and the presidiums of ZSL voivodship and rural parish committees will coordinate activity in this sphere.

9. At a joint session, the PZPR Central Committee Youth Commission and that of the ZSL Supreme Committee will make a preliminary analysis of the way in which the government program for improving young people's start in life is being implemented, and they will keep a constant check on this.

VII. Tasks Concerning Social Welfare

1. Regional PZPR and ZSL cells and organizations will start analyzing the current state of the following areas in rural parishes, and villages: education, culture, health, sports, tourism, trade, services, roads, water supply, communications and transportation. They will work out development programs for these.

Party cells and organizations will make periodic assessments of the way in which this program is being carried out and will see to the arrangement and gathering of materials and funds essential for this program. They will also organize social pledges.

2. An essential condition for developing rural areas and bringing specialists there is to develop housing construction in rural areas. PZPR and ZSL cells and organizations will concentrate on this.

3. PZPR and ZSL cells and organizations will take special care of highly-qualified professionals who are taking up work in rural areas, especially specialists in health protection, education, and culture. Party cells in rural parishes will see to it that more housing is available for these echelons. Party organizations in colleges, secondary schools and employment departments will try to publicize work in rural areas.

4. PZPR and ZSL voivodship and rural parish committees will try to increase the number of instructors of domestic chores in rural areas, expand advisory services in this sphere, and develop services to make it easier for rural women to carry out their duties around the farm and house.

5. Local PZPR and ZSL cells and organizations will undertake action aimed at developing and raising the level of education in rural areas. They will examine the network of schools in rural areas and the way they work, and will make a preliminary analysis of the need to establish nurseries and kindergartens to meet the needs of rural areas. Voivodship and rural parish cells and advisers, comprising PZPR and ZSL members, will make sure that essential resources for schooling, preschool care for children, recreation for rural children and young people, and medical facilities for them are guaranteed in local plans and budgets.

6. Local PZPR and ZSL cells and organizations will render comprehensive assistance in publicizing the rural social fund, and in gathering essential funds for this purpose from society at large and from the budget.

7. PZPR and ZSL cells and organizations will render comprehensive assistance in developing cultural life. PZPR and ZSL voivodship and rural parish committees will devote special attention to improving material conditions, especially proving better facilities for rural cultural bodies, and will help them in their programs by giving them more effective instruction.

8. PZPR and ZSL voivodship and rural parish cells will begin to formulate programs meant to improve health care, taking into account the completed network of health centers, the improvement in sanitary conditions in rural areas, and the various forms of care available for elderly and infirm people.

9. ZSL cells and organizations will initiate direct contacts between workers in factories and institutions in urban areas and workers in the same place in rural areas.

FOREIGN MINISTER OLSZOWSKI ATTACKS FRG POLICY

LD122311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Today's report-back and programmatic conference of the PZPR voivodship organisation in Wloclawek was an important event in the region. There were 247 delegates who represented almost 34,000 members and candidate members of the party. They carried out an assessment of their activities since June 1981. The conference was attended by delegates of all echelons of the party in the Wloclawek voivodship; Stepan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the party; Edward Szymanski, head of the bureau for Sejm matters of the PZPR Central Committee; and minister of chemical and light industry, Prof Edward Grzywa. The meeting was preceded by a report-back campaign which was rich in content and proposals.

The Wloclawek conference, however, was not only an occasion to formulate assessments. The delegates pondered upon, among other things, how to utilize proposals aiming at concretizing their political tasks. The proposals were based on a realistic assessment of the situation. During the course of the discussion the participants debated economic problems connected with the industry and agriculture of Kujawy and Dobrzynski regions. It was emphasized that it is necessary to do everything possible to utilize the existing resources. During today's conference, Minister for Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee rose to speak. He said, in part:

[Begin Olszowski recording] Facing the active realization on the part of the Federal Republic of Germany of the NATO policy of restrictions against Poland and intervention in our internal affairs, I expressed in the Sejm our expectation that the Federal Republic will move toward practical affirmation of the declarations being made by its present government pertaining to the necessity of the continuation of processes of detente and cooperation in Europe; and the continuation of processes of normalization of bilateral relations with our country, which are historically burdened to such a great extent. I confirmed our open attitude toward constructive initiative and activities by the FRG.

This declaration of good will and positive activities had to be complemented, however -- following the well-known statements of, in particular, minister of the Bonn government, Zimmermann -- with our resolute objection to all attempts at questioning the territorial and political realities in Europe and at undermining decisions and promises which were contained in the agreement between Poland and the FRG of 7 December 1970. Mr Zimmermann, developing the thesis contained in the electoral program of the CDU/CSU, stated, without mincing words, that Germany still exists within the borders of 1937, and that the open German question ought to be maintained not only theoretically but also actively, through voicing support for the German right for the reunion, without restricting oneself to merely the FRG and the GDR, but also including, quote, German Eastern territories on the other side of the Oder and Neisse rivers, end of quote.

Recent days have seen these revisionist theses reiterated by certain other members of the FRG Government. This whole affair cannot be thus treated as a separate incident performed by a CDU politician who is trying hard to win the electoral support of revanchists of the so-called union of expelles. The fact that Zimmermann has been defended by certain government politicians is indicative of the fact that his views reflect a broader stance. It is characteristic that this has taken place almost on the 50th anniversary of Hitler's accession to power. The revanchists from the so-called union of expelles [passage indistinct] and not to forget other events from 40 years ago, the historic lesson of Stalingrad. It is also worthy of attention to note other voices of FRG politicians who notice the danger which the stance of the FRG Government policy as presented by its minister of internal affairs creates for the FRG itself and also for Europe.

The SPD spokesman on foreign affairs, Karsten Vogt, stated -- I quote -- the statement by the internal affairs minister is a political provocation. Zimmermann is going back to the stance of before the ratification of the Warsaw Treaty, meaning of course the treaty of 7 December 1970 -- end of quote.

I shall repeat once again that maintaining and honoring the realities of contemporary Europe has, for Poland and the entire continent, a fundamental significance. It is on them that the peace and security of Europe is based. The violation of these principles would have incalculable consequences. It is not only the national interests of Poland and our allies in the socialist commonwealth, but also the will to prevent these incaluculable consequences for the entire continent, including for the FRG and its citizens, that dictates that one resolutely reject all attempts at questioning the postwar territorial-political realities sanctioned by the Potsdam decisions, the treaties of the FRG with socialist countries, and the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki.

Such attempts violate the treaty of 7 December 1970, in which the FRG endorsed the inviolability of the borders on the Oder and Neisse, and pledged itself not to put forward territorial claims then or in the future. Such attempts also undermine the decisions of treaties which the FRG has concluded with the other socialist states, and strike in particular at the sovereignty of the GDR, which from the beginning of its existence recognized in the treaty of Zgorzelec the border of peace on the Oder and Neisse as final and inviolable.

Once again we renew our stance that the resolution by the Bundestag of 1972, and the one-sided interpretations of the treaties between the FRG and the socialist countries contained in the (?decisions) by the constitutional tribunal of the FRG are internal acts which do not and cannot give rise to consequences in international law.

Poland never took note of them. It firmly rejected them and still rejects them. For the FRG Government to maintain the dangerous revanchist doctrines would have decisively negative consequences for the process of of normalization in relations between Poland and the FRG and for the political climate in Europe.

POLAND'S POSITION VIEWED BY FOREIGN AFFAIRS AIDE

PM091759 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz by GAZETA KRAKOWSKA correspondent Krzysztof Cielenkiewicz; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Minister, what will be the key trends in our foreign policy this year and over the next few years?

[Answer] They can be categorized under the following general headings: our external security; our role in the Warsaw Pact; cooperation with the socialist countries; the strengthening of Poland's place in the socialist camp.

We must also restore our significant political role in the East-West dialogue, the more so as the general international situation is very tense. I would even say that this state of affairs is forcing us to step up our work for the relaxation of that tension, peaceful coexistence and disarmament.

I also think that a further important task will be to continue to broaden our relations with the developing countries -- which are now, at long last, properly appreciated.

Yet another task is connected with projecting Poland's image in the eyes of the world, and this is particularly important because we have a lot to make up for in this area. We must correct the faulty views which have been circulating in many Western countries.

[Question] What is Poland's position in the world now as regards its relations with the socialist countries, the capitalist countries and international organizations?

[Answer] It is certainly impaired. This is the result of the economic crisis and the difficulties our country has been suffering -- I would even say the dramas it has experienced -- recently. We are, however, already back on the right track, especially as regards our place among the socialist countries. The past year will have strengthened our position within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and in all bilateral relations. This was clearly demonstrated by our top-level visits to the socialist countries.

As regards the Western countries, I can only express my hope that the unreasonable policy adopted toward Poland by the West -- that is, that of political isolation and economic sanctions -- will be revised. I think the process of the West's coming to realize that its policy is both unreasonable and ineffective is already beginning to take place. To precipitate that process is an important task for Polish diplomacy.

As regards international organizations, Poland continues as a member of the Security Council until the end of this year, and so it has remained active in the United Nations; it is the same with other international organizations. I myself enjoy the privilege of heading Poland's delegation to the Madrid meeting. Our role there is also evident.

[Question] Minister, what factors would point to the loss of Poland's prestige in the international scene?

[Answer] The first one involves the sphere of economic relations. It is related to our debt in the West and the difficulties we experience with paying it off, and also to our need to find a new system to regulate our payments scheme. The other factor is the lower current level of political contacts with the Western countries. This was forced upon us in a quite unjustified manner and against our will. Its consequences are harmful to the general cause of relations between East and West and the dialogue between them, which is, after all, a fundamental precondition for solving the existing problems and strengthening security.

[Question] What action -- if any -- is undertaken by the Government of the Polish People's Republic and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to heighten our prestige in the arena of international relations?

[Answer] Such action is being taken and it is manifold, both in the sphere of developing and fully restoring our relations with the socialist countries and in that of maintaining relations with the Western countries. It also involves extending our existing relations with the developing countries. It is also noteworthy that we are carrying out schemes to counter the restrictions policy. Last year we came out with the new initiative concerning the methods of restoring and rebuilding economic credibility. This has met with increasing appreciation, as many other countries in the world are in debt and many have difficulties in paying their debts off.

Another important line of action is our information service directed at our observers abroad, as we want the world to be aware of the processes taking place in Poland, the causes of our difficulties and the methods we are applying to overcome them.

But I think that the most significant and most noteworthy statement on the matter is that which claims that the strengthening of Poland's international position will depend on Poland's internal affairs, that is, the tempo at which it can emerge from the economic crisis and the implementation of the economic reform together with other reforms introduced into the country's social and political life, the development and strenghening of the role of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the further development of the process of socialist renewal, democratization within the socialist system, and the action of true national accord.

[Question] What is the general line of the capitalist countries' policy -- and in particular that of the United States -- toward Poland now that martial law has been suspended?

[Answer] It has to be said quite openly that that policy is hostile toward Poland, and we have not yet noticed any indications that it might change. The line of economic sanctions is continued, as is the policy of propaganda pressure and interference in our internal affairs. There are also, as I mentioned before, attempts to isolate Poland in the international scene. In other words, the whole gamut of measures.

It is also necessary to add that the Western countries vary in their compliance with Washington's instructions: Not all of them want to succumb to pressure from the United States and follow the political line it is advocating.

I am convinced that a normalization of the situation in Poland together with the consolidation of our state system and the economic reform will eventually -- although I cannot say when -- force the West, including the United States, to revise the unrealistic political line it has adopted. In my opinion, the earlier this happens, the better prospects it will create for the development of all-round relations.

[Question] Minister, you are heading Poland's delegation to the Madrid conference. Could we have a few words on its work and the outcome of that meeting, especially in the context of our Polish interests?

[Answer] As we have not yet closed the meeting, it would be premature to talk about the outcome. What can be said about the current stage of the conference is that there is a better recognition of the fact that the process which began in Helsinki needs to be continued. This opinion is shared not only by the socialist and the nonaligned countries but also by many of the capitalist countries, and it is accompanied by the belief that the Madrid meeting should close with a positive result. It is, however, still a long way from these opinions to the preparation of a final document which would take into account the interests of all member states -- although there is some progress to be observed in that area.

Poland's interests in Madrid are twofold: The general one concerns the continuation of the policy of detente, European cooperation, and the convening of a new conference on disarmament. All progress made in these issues is important for us, because it is in line with our interests.

There is also the other issue, connected with the attempt, made during the 1982 winter-and-spring round of talks by the United States together with some other Western countries, to make "the Polish question" the main topic of the current Madrid meeting. That attempt failed, and we can now definitely state that the affairs of Poland did not figure as a pretext for hampering the progress of the meeting. This is a matter of essential importance. Many countries came to realize that it was indeed no more than a pretext employed by the United States, just like any other pretext it might have come up with. And that, in consequence, it was a typical example of exploiting Poland's affairs as an instrument in tactical moves.

As a result, many Western countries -- even if they hold widely divergent views on our internal affairs, and even if some of those views are not sympathetic, which is something I have no wish to deny -- do not intend to hamper the progress of the Madrid talks on account of their individual views. This is very important for Poland's interests.

[Question] The past few days have brought us the sensational event of the United States revoking Stanislaw Glabinski's status as PAP correspondent and expelling him from their territory. Could you let us know your comments on this drastic move?

[Answer] Polish public opinion was informed of the case of Miss Ruth Gruber, the UPI correspondent expelled from Poland for overstepping her status as foreign correspondent. We can even say that her expulsion was an act of courtesy on our part, since she could have been asked to assist in the investigation which is being carried out on the case, if only as a witness. In reaction to our decision, the American side revoked editor Glabinski's accreditation as PAP correspondent. We then expressed our vigorous protest at this unjustified and unfair measure. No charges were brought against the PAP correspondent, and he was never accused of overstepping his status as foreign correspondent in Washington.

[Question] Minister, a large number of Polish citizens are at this moment staying outside our country. What is their legal position and the question of the validity of their passports and their return to Poland?

[Answer] All Polish citizens, including those who have let their passports lapse, can return to Poland at any time. This has already been officially announced. It is obvious that the cases where a person is guilty of activities running counter to our law must be examined individually. But the general principle that I quoted here remains valid.

Some Polish citizens at present outside the country have been given consular passports which regularize their status. There are others whose legal status is not clarified: their Polish passports have lapsed, they have no other documents, and they do not report to the consular authorities to sort the matter out. These are usually people who are still wavering: should they stay where they are, or return? Many of them have found that there is no manna from heaven over there either; many are disappointed; many have suffered various forms of discrimination. I think the present situation is a transient one which will continue for a few months more, but is bound to be clarified in the end.

[Interviewer] Thank you for talking to me.

URBAN ANSWERS FOREIGN JOURNALISTS' QUESTIONS

AU111335 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Feb 83 pp 1-2

[Jerzy Gonczarski report: "The Government Spokesman Informs"]

[Text] On 8 February, at the INTERPRESS press center in Warsaw, a meeting took place between Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban and foreign correspondents. The press conference commenced with a number of replies to questions which had been asked at earlier meetings. The journalists were interested in, among other things, information on the drop in production in 1982 and on the granting of reprieves to persons convicted for violating martial law.

Speaking about the results of production in 1982, Jerzy Urban said: The detailed Main Statistical Office communique on the socioeconomic situation in 1982 will be announced soon. It emerges from preliminary information which has already been released that the falling trends in the economy were halted in the first half of last year, whereas during the subsequent 6 months a gradual growth in the production of materials compared to the same period in 1981 was noted. Total industrial production last year was somewhat lower than it was 2 years ago, but not throughout the economy, since a considerable increase in production was noted in the extracting industry and in some sectors of the processing industry. Productivity also increased. As far as market supplies last year are concerned, supplies of goods for unrestricted sale did not improve measurably on a national scale, but supplies of rationed food items were at last fully guaranteed. Therefore, last year people received the full benefit of enough goods to cover ration cards. We regard the supply of industrial goods to the market as poor. This mainly applies to clothing, footwear, and household equipment.

Speaking about the granting of reprieves to persons who were sentenced for martial law violations, Jerzy Urban said: Up to now, more than 1,500 applications for pardon have come in, although there are not more than 1,500 persons inside penal institutions for violating the fundamental rules of martial law. The reason that there are more applications is that some of the applications come from persons who were sentenced during martial law, but not according to martial law regulations. These persons will not take advantage of the right of pardon at the same rate as the others. Those institutions which prepare the papers of a person asking for a pardon for the Council of Ministers are examining each case in great detail. This is a drawn-out and very arduous process. Over a dozen persons have already been pardoned.

Here are extensive fragments of the rest of the round of questions and answers:

[Question] What are the official reasons that no decision to declare an amnesty for martial law prisoners has been made? (from a representative of the Polish emigre press in America)

[Answer] In almost every country, and in life itself, an amnesty is not a normal occurrence like the seasons of the year. An amnesty is something exceptional, an act of mercy by the state carried out for various reasons depending on the development of the domestic situation. Right now, the situation has not reached the stage where amnesty can be applied. I wish to stress that there is a State Council resolution in force on the possibility of granting reprieves on a wide scale to the persons you have mentioned. This would make it possible for a large number of persons sentenced for martial law violations to leave prison and return to normal life. I do not rule out the fact that in the future, when the situation becomes completely stable, the authorities will consider the possibility of declaring an amnesty to close the stormy period which we have witnessed and which, of course, has still not passed. However, it is difficult to speculate on an eventual amnesty today.

[Question] Can you reveal details of the program of the pope's visit to Poland? (from the Spanish agency EFE)

[Answer] I presume that when the primate returns from Rome, the program of the visit will continue to be discussed by the combined government and Episcopate commission.

[Question] Has PAP asked that a new correspondent in Washington be accredited? (from the LOS ANGELES TIMES)

[Answer] As far as I know, the American UPI agency has announced a candidate for the post of Warsaw correspondent. The appropriate bodies in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are deciding whether to accredit the UPI representative. However, I do not know whether PAP has already found a candidate to be Washington correspondent.

[Question] How are you going to react to criticism of your article in TU I TERAZ? (from a representative of the West German TV network ARD)

[Answer] My article in TU I TERAZ was not an article by the government press spokesman. It was one of a series of pamphlets. I have stressed many times in these pamphlets that I am expressing my own, private opinions in them. Therefore, I am not going to deal with criticism of my two TU I TERAZ articles during a press conference in which I am appearing as government spokesman. Instead, I will reply with a TU I TERAZ article which will appear next week.

[Question] Is there a deal [iunctim] that if martial law is lifted in Poland, Western economic sanctions will be suspended? (from LE FIGARO)

[Answer] There is no such connection because Poland's domestic policy concerning martial law is shaped by internal factors, whereas economic sanctions indirectly make it difficult to end martial law by unfavorably influencing supplies to Polish industry and to the food market. In this way, they are making it difficult to overcome the extensive economic crisis, which also effects the rate at which social stabilization occurs. In the end, social attitudes depend on the economic situation. Therefore, the American sanctions are serving to push things apart; they are acting against the stabilization process whose finale will be the end of martial law.

[Question] Will the Polish delegation present new proposals at the Madrid CSCE review conference which is currently being resumed? (from a representative of GDR radio)

[Answer] I can give no details right now of the Polish delegation's intentions. However, I can say that our country is concerned that the Madrid talks should proceed without a hitch from now on, without their being used for clear propaganda purposes. We want the talks to lead to progress concerning European security. It is in this spirit that the Polish delegation, desirous of making a constructive contribution to the Madrid talks, will act.

URBAN, CIOSEK AT WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE

LD152217 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 15 Feb 83

[By Leszek Kubiak and Janusz Dworecki]

[Text] Warsaw 15 Feb (PAP) -- The problems of trade union movement in Poland predominated at the weekly news conference for foreign newsmen accredited in Warsaw which was held here today with the government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, in the chair.

Minister Stanislaw Ciosek, who is in charge of trade union affairs, briefed the meeting on the current state of the formation of new trade unions in this country. He said the new unions affiliate 1 million members at the moment, and courts have registered 5,600 unions at the factory level so far.

People are rather cautious in joining the unions, he remarked, adding that in the past a considerable proportion of the working class had joined the Solidarnosc to realize later that Solidarnosc was not a trade union movement. "Some say that under the crisis trade unions are of no significance, as there are no goods to distribute," Minister Ciosek said. "The formula for the new trade unions will be responsible not only for distributing goods b· for making them. The formula is different from that of the Solidarnosc, as the latter only raised claims."

Minister Ciosek described Poland's new trade union law as advanced. Said he: "We meant to provide an organizational solution to the existing problems and to prevent further growth of conflicts. The present unions are operating at the factory level. However, the government has taken the decision to consult all vital decisions with trade unions, despite the fact that there is no supra-factory structure yet. The government has enshrined in the trade union law all the fundamental attainments of the working class provided for by the Gdansk agreement," the minister added.

Next, Minister Ciosek answered questions concerning heretofore forms of consultation with trade unions, the trade union membership in big industrial plants, prospects for setting up a national trade union structure, the mechanism and scope of consultation with trade unions, relations between trade unions and worker self-management, and remuneration of trade union workers.

"We do not want trade unions as they are at present to voice their opinion but to organize the opinion-giving voice of their crews," the minister declared. "I have no detailed data on the size of trade unions in big industrial plants. In many of them, the membership is small. The political underground is operating there. There are also big plants where the new trade unions affiliate the majority of the crew. Wherever the opponent has decided to wage a sharp struggle, new trade unions encounter difficulties."

A Swedish journalist voiced doubt as to whether it was necessary to dissolve the Solidarnosc union and said it should have been reorganized perhaps and part of its attainments used.

Minister Ciosek replied: "The declarations and statements of and talks with activists of the former Solidarnosc showed that they did not understand what had happened in Poland. Part of that union's leadership set up underground structures and fully approved of the so-called Brussels terms, that is a policy of restrictions on Poland. Without argument they rejected the government theses for the debate on the future of trade union movement."

According to Minister Ciosek it is impossible to say now whether there will be one or more trade union organizations in Poland, because the formation of new trade is only at an initial phase.

"This is a natural process, which should not be hastened up," he opined. "Worker self-management is a very important element. The trade unions and the self-management should be viewed in conjunction," he stated. "I am for realism. First you need self-sacrifice in order to have something to divide," he delcared.

Minister Ciosek stressed that under the new trade union law factories are to help the unions. The union property on the factory level is not big, while it is considerable on the central level. "As regards using gifts from the West, their volume is very small as compared with what the Polish labour movement has accumulated. The union property will be returned in its entirety to the trade unions," the minister said.

Asked about guarantees that the new unions will represent the interests of the working class, the minister said: "It is impossible to implement socialism without cooperation of the masses and thus without the unions themselves. It is impossible to exercise authority indefinitely under martial law. Perhaps, the absence of trade unions for 14 months was convenient for the administration." However, Minister Ciosek made it clear that the unions were now indispensable.

Later, Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban answered questions that he had received in writing.

As for Sunday demonstrations, he said: "There were such events in Gdansk, Wroclaw and Warsaw. Foreign radio stations exaggerated in their estimates. About 500 persons marched in Warsaw. It is not true that the people's militia dispersed the crowds. No gases were used. The crowds were not dispersed with the use of force. No truncheons were used. The group of 500 persons dispersed immediately after the militia called on them to do so. Nobody was arrested, only the identity cards of some people were checked".

Asked whether Edmund Baluka continued his protest hunger strike, Jerzy Urban said that according to doctors, he had considerably put on weight. The indictment against him has been drawn up and (?Baluka) is now studying it.

As regards the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] activists, the public prosecutor's office is now filing indictment against them. One can expect a trial to begin at the turn of February and March. The spokesman also added that a sentence in Romaszewski's trial was likely to be passed on February 17.

Minister Urban was asked to comment on Poland's economic results last year. "These results can be commented upon with a moderate optimism. Overall and statistically, progress did not come. The national income and production did not rise, but the situation was increasingly good. We laid good foundations for getting our country out of the crisis. This was not a year of economic success, but one when everything started moving upwards", Jerzy Urban said.

On the revanchist statement by the West German minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, who questioned Poland's Western frontiers, Minister Urban said: "The standpoint of the Polish Governemnt is expressed in the Polish Foreign Ministry's statement. There is indignation and alarm in Poland. The government is concerned about the future of relations with the Federal Republic of Germany and the further course of the normalisation process. There is the impression that the present FRG Government wants to invalidate the policy of its predecessors. We have no fears about our frontiers but about the future of our relations."

Commenting on the participation of the Polish delegation in the CSCE Madrid meeting, Jerzy Urban said that attention should be focussed on the important statement of Polish representatives criticising the mentioned enunciation of the Federal Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann. His statement is an example of undermining bilateral agreements and the CSCE Final Act, especially in the context of inviolability of Poland's frontiers. The Polish delegation has been making a creative contribution to the course of the debates which, so far, should be assessed optimistically. The dekne [as received] is dominated by constructive elements and the realisation that efforts should be made towards reaching agreement on the draft document submitted by neutral states and that time should not be wasted on polemics and controversies. "The Polish delegation will continue making efforts to bring about successful results of the Madrid meeting" Minister Urban declared.

In reply to another question, the government press spokesman emphasized that Lech Walesa had been questioned as a witness. He declined to give details of what Walesa said, stating that divulgence of information concerning an investigation in progress was a punishable offence in Poland.

Asked whether resignation of the president of the bank Handlowy in Warsaw meant a change of Poland's policy towards its creditors, Minister Urban replied: "Our policy is not changed."

GLOWCZYK REJECTS 'EXCESSIVE OPTIMISM' ABOUT PZPR

AU111256 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Feb 83 p 2

[Report on speech by Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at the 8 February [date as published] PZPR accountability-programmatic conference in Lodz]

[Text] Speaking during the Lodz party conference, J. Glowczyk replied to the statements made from the floor and discussed two most important problems: the situation in the party and the state of the economy.

In reply to the question about the political and ideological state and condition of the party, he analyzed the events in the past few years and stressed that stabilization in progressing, even though the moods and the appraisals of the current situation greatly differ from region to region. Despite positive trends in the regeneration of party cells and bodies, J. Glowczyk warned against excessive optimism. At the same time, he said, it is a fact that the PZPR was able to devise very quickly at its ninth congress a political program which is still valid.

Learning from past experience, the party must play its leading role, exert a vital influence on the masses and learn from them. In the past few years large numbers of young and inexperienced workers -- very often first-generation workers -- have appeared in our country. These young workers still lack the habits and complete understanding of team work, cooperation and so on. Although defeated, our political adversary has not ceased to fight. He has changed his tactics and will want to exploit "legal" possibilities for his activities. Today no one can fail to see that this adversary was inspired and supported from abroad. Martial law saved our country from the worst fate....

J. Glowczyk then discussed in detail our economic situation, its complications and the international circumstances affecting it. Today we must rely on ourselves in the first place, which means that we have to better organize work in industrial enterprises and associated institutions and to ensure greater productivity as well as the quality and volume of production. There is no other way to ensure that we can quickly overcome our crisis. Only exacting work and certain sacrifices can enable us to do this. Our present difficulties have been caused inter alia by a violent slump in our national income, beginning in 1979. The second half of 1981 saw a halt to these negative trends. Our balance of trade with foreign countries is improving. We must ensure that this trend gains strength.

Referring to the statements from the floor which stressed the injustice of the distribution of the costs and results of our crisis, J. Glowczyk gave reasons for the present economic policy that seeks to protect the poorest and the weakest and stressed most strongly that such protection will not be extended to profiteers and other fiscal "sharks," who make exessive profits. But we will protect honest artisans, he said, and announced that the law on joint commercial ventures contracted with the Poles abroad [spolki polonijne] will be modified to increase the state's fiscal control over them. Such modifications are called for by the classbound nature of the PZPR's policy.

SIWAK INTERVIEW ON CC COMPLAINTS COMMISSION WORK

PM171341 Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 3 Feb 83 p 4

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Albin Siwak by Marek Trzebiatowski; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] In your speech at the session of the Wloclawek Voivodship Committee you repeatedly stressed your working class origins. Are your contacts with that milieu really as close as before?

[Answer] They cannot be other than close. I remain and feel a worker. Thanks to my frequent meetings with workers collectives at various enterprises and to my attendance at many conferences throughout the country, I am well acquainted with what ails the people. I pass on my findings and comments at each Politburo session, so that no one can say any more that they do not know, or are not aware of the everyday life and problems of the population.

[Question] That picture is further completed by the findings of the PZPR Central Committee Commission for Citizens' Complaints, Signals, and Proposals whose work you are directing, Comrade Siwak....

[Answer] It is a highly responsible and difficult task. Its importance is highlighted by the fact that for the first time a Politburo member personally receives citizens to hear their complaints. This demonstrates the enormous importance attached by the party to the question of social justice. Without it there can be no question of gaining any credibility.

[Question] How do citizens' complaints reach the commission?

[Answer] I am on duty every Friday and I get acquainted with many cases directly from the parties involved. We also receive many signals by letter, and we remain in close contact with similar commissions acting at the level of our regional party organizations. The better their work, the fewer the cases submitted directly to our commission.

[Question] Perhaps you can tell us a little about the kind of complaints and intervention actions you handle?

[Answer] Housing, and then again housing. This problem comes up in 80 percent of the letters and personal direct requests from our clients. There is no shortage of problems concerning our farming community, either, for example, the allocation of the means of production or disputes over landownership. We are also frequently called on to sort out personal conflicts between people and settle various disputes at their places of work, involving both party members and nonmembers. All in all, there is no type of problem that we have not had to tackle.

[Question] Are you always successful in solving them?

[Answer] There are no set rules here. Perhaps I can give you some examples. A young woman comes to see me, bringing her three children with her. She lives in what can only be called a hovel. She has been allocated an apartment which is already occupied, illegally, by another family with a large number of children. For a long time now no one has been able to effect an eviction of the squatters. The difficulty is, of course, quite insurmountable when we consider that both cases involve young children and the need to ensure that they all have decent living conditions. But the law has to be respected all the same. However, it is not always possible to help everyone.

For what can one do when, to give you an example, one appeals to the head of one of Warsaw's municipal district offices to find a place -- any place -- for a lone mother with two children, and all he can do is throw up his hands helplessly because he has 1,500 families waiting to be rehoused?

[Question] A lot has been said recently about instances of "revenge seeking," that is, people attempting to settle old scores at work or other institutions. Do you come across such cases, too?

[Answer] We do, of course, investigate cases of this type, too, although they are not very frequent. Not so long ago we had the case of four young workers blacklisted by their own colleagues for not having supported a strike in the turbulent months of 1981. Not only were they all fired but their wives, too, were refused any chance of employment. Those people needed our immediate assistance.

There is no lack of cases presenting more complex legal problems. The head of a municipal town, a man of great integrity and a party member of many years' standing, who refused to bend to pressure from the local Solidarity organization, was accused of accepting a bribe. The sum was trifling -- a mere Z11,000 -- but he was charged and received a court sentence. This was upheld by a higher court of appeal, but the man was in fact terribly wronged. In the course of investigation our commission discovered that the person who had brought the accusation was a woman acting as legal adviser to the local branch of Solidarity, while her husband headed the local magistrate's court. It will, therefore, be necessary to apply for an extraordinary review of the trial.

[Question] Do such cases involve party members only?

[Answer] It cuts both ways. Communists of long standing and former Solidarity members alike are suffering from unjust treatment. We treat these things in an identical way, because they are so treated by society itself.

[Question] Many issues could be tackled at a level lower than your commission....

[Answer] People come and write to us in Warsaw because they often lack confidence in the power of their local authorities. The case of Wloclawek Voivodship proves that, thanks to the good work carried out by the voivodship committee's commission, many problems can be sorted out on the spot. It often happens that people pass over the lower cells of local administration because they mistrust them, and take their case directly to the capital. This is undoubtedly the wrong procedure. But it also happens sometimes that a complaint addressed to a higher organ finds its way into the hands of the interested party, and the person submitting the complaint suffers further persecution.

[Question] Are there complaints against Comrade Siwak, too?

[Answer] Of course. After all, any person whose case we do not sort out to his satisfaction will feel wronged. To give you an example, we had a farmer who was accusing his parish authorities of taking a sizeable piece of his land from him. We then discover that the land was in fact given to him, not taken away -- but he wanted still more to run a private road over a neighbor's property. Or another case: An elderly woman from Otwock, a war veteran, was asking to have a telephone installed in her apartment. It would be for her one of the few ways she could keep in contact with the outside world. We telephoned the head of the Otwock municipal offices only to learn that he had a priority waiting list of several dozen names, mostly doctors who commuted to work in Warsaw, ambulance drivers, fire engine drivers and so on.

They needed telephone lines before anyone else. Our elderly lady left our offices in a huff. Complaints against me and my commission are calculated into the social nature of our work, but the important thing is that our work brings wide-ranging effects.

[Question] Who are the authors of the letters and complaints you receive?

[Answer] We do not keep statistics; that is not so important. We get visits and letters from workers, directors, party organizations, farmers -- in other words, we deal with representatives of every milieu and every generation.

[Question] Does the work of your commission really meet with the proper response from central offices and institutions?

[Answer] It certainly does. This can be demonstrated by the fact that both the commission and its executive organ -- that is, the Central Committee Letters and Inspection Bureau -- are directly responsible to the first secretary, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. We invited Sejm deputies and members of organs similar to our commission attached to the Council of Ministers, Council of State, and the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic to our last plenary session, and therefore there can be no talk of anybody making light of this important area of social problems. We are soon going to do some field work so that we can observe more closely the work of local institutions dealing with complaints, correspondence, and intervention work. Judgements and opinions on our party are, after all, often based on people's reactions to the ways in which we react to and solve people's problems. We want those opinions to be most favorable, and we want our work to serve the whole of society.

LOPATKA ON 'UPSURGE' IN RELIGION, POPE'S VISIT

AU161856 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 12 Feb 83 p 2

["Excerpt" of interview with Professor Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, by Grazyna Banaszkiewicz in WPROST on 23 January; place not given]

[Text] [Question] What is behind this sudden upsurge of religion?

[Answer] I believe that this was partly due to the religious needs of persons who, while participating in a strike, wanted to take part in a religious ceremony as well. But I also think there is a profound element of implied political meaning in this, too. The strikers had a troubled frame of mind; that is they felt extremely uncertain despite the fact that they were on a winning streak. They did not know where it would all end for the strike and for them. Everyone, after all, knows that previous events like this had varying conclusions. Which is why they looked for a prop since they were striking against the state authorities and against the party, and they could not look for a prop there. They sought it within the church, which is a powerful institution in our country. They sought political support, but in the eyes of the church it was, of course, most unusual to enter work plants and celebrate the sacraments there. The church has the tendency of being omnipresent outside the churches and the believer's home. The church has simply taken advantage of the opportunity to make its presence felt in plants, which is also primarily a political and not a religious motive.

[Question] In which case, we have become the bigots of Europe.

[Answer] Of the world even, I think. (...)

[Question] What do you expect of the pope's visit to Poland?

[Answer] I will tell you what the government and the Episcopate expect. It is expected that the visit will be profitable to the church, the Polish people, and the state, and that it will take place in an atmosphere of dignity and peace.

[Question] Just as stated in the official communique.

[Answer] The Episcopate also expects that this visit will bring consolation to many people and will reconcile them with themselves. In the view of the state, the pope's visit will have a positive significance as far as breaking the isolation which the Western states have recently imposed on Poland is concerned. You see, we have already played host to the prime minister of Finland and are expecting a visitor from Greece. The pope's arrival will widen this opening.

POLITIKA VIEWS POLISH 'POLITICAL OPPOSITION'

AU171052 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Feb 83 p 3

[Report from Warsaw by I. Marinkovic, POLITIKA permanent correspondent]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 8 Feb -- "No one in Poland wants new conflicts and disturbances," said Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman [at a Warsaw press conference 8 Feb] "and that is why the measures of the martial law should be abolished gradually, step by step."

The belief that the martial law -- at least in its present "suspended" form -- should be kept for some time is also shared by participants in the voivodship party conferences at which the still obvious presence of political opposition is discussed without any beating about the bush or underestimating the opponent. The threats to social peace are even greater because many social and economic problems either are not being solved or are being exacerbated, which provides the opponents with arguments for belittling the stabilization efforts the authorities have made so far.

"Although defeated, our political opponents did not stop fighting. They changed tactics and now will try to use legal structures for their activities," Jan Glowczyk, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said at a conference in Lodz.

Participants in voivodship conference point out the new threats contained in the program document of the illegal Solidarity temporary leadership. The text of this "rejection program" and "passive resistance program" has been distributed by means of illegal publications and carried by Western radio stations in their programs in Polish.

The leadership of the underground organization has been calling on the Poles to form "resistance structures" and to boycott the government's measures. As it was said at one of the party conferences, the "political underground movement" has been trying to pit the so-called "sovereign society" against legal state structures and this leads to anarchy and disorder.

New Aggravation?

The new offensive of the "underground movement," no matter what its real scope may be, is forcing the authorities to intensify the repressive measures and that may lead to a further aggravation of relations between the political leadership and certain social circles.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS PZPR CC ANTICRIME CONFERENCE

LD162135 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 16 Feb -- A party-government conference focussing on the principal adverse phenomena in public life, combat of social ills and questions connected with protecting law and order in the country was held today at the PUWP Central Committee, with General Wojciech Jaruzelski in the chair.

During discussion speakers focussed their attention on effective measures to fight phenomena of social pathology. It was stressed that such phenomena, including financial abuses...profiteering, parasitism, graft, wasteful economy, as well as alcoholism and demoralisation of under-age persons were hampering social and economic stabilization and continued to be responsible for large social and material losses.

As a result of energetic steps taken by the organs of prosecution, the administration of justice and other administrative bodies, the growth of criminal offenses was checked last year, but there is still much to be done in this field and party organisations in work places and residential districts should pool their efforts to help stamp out crime and abuse, the meeting stressed.

PAP DETAILS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SFRY

LD112340 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Poland and Yugoslavia signed here today a protocol onbilateral trade for 1983. The document envisages two-way trade of 600 million dollars this year, an increase of 20 percent over 1982. Deliveries within agreements on production specialization and cooperation will reach 148 million dollars and will be concentrated in the motor, tractor, machine tool and electronics industry. Moreover, the sides will exchange metallurgical products worth 100 million dollars. Other Polish imports will include machinery and equipment for mining, medical equipment, ferroalloys, car batteries, etc. Other Polish exports will feature roller bearings, agricultural planes, sulphur, and chemicals.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN

Ceausescu, Husayn Begin Talks

AU172058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/2/1983 -- Official talks started at the State Council palace on February 17 between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The talks are attended:

For Romania by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence; Vasile Pungan, minister of trade and international economic cooperation; Ion Stanescu, minister, head of the constructions abroad department.

For Jordan, by Ahmad al-Lawzi, head of the Hashemite Royal Court; Lieutenant-General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, acting commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Marwan al-Qasim, minister of foreign affairs; Nasir al-Batayinah, ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Bucharest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly saluted King Husayn ibn Talal, expressing his satisfaction at the Jordanian head of state's new visit in Romania and the confidence that the exchange of views they would have would speed up the expansion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

King Husayn ibn Talal warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the invitation to visit Romania, for the friendly reception enjoyed here from his arrival in this country, expressing satisfaction at meeting the Romanian head of state again and continuing the summit Romanian-Jordanian dialogue. At the same time, the Jordanian head of state expressed his confidence that his new Romanian visit would contribute to further developing the good relations existing between the two countries, to the benefit of the Romanian and Jordanian peoples.

During the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal expressed their satisfaction at the continued development of the relations of close friendship and fruitful collaboration between Romania and Jordan on a political, economic, cultural, scientific and other planes, in harmony with the two countries and peoples' interests of independent development. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the harmonious development of the bilateral relations was greatly helped by the accords and understanding signed during the Bucharest and Amman meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn [words indistinct] gave every time new impetus to the successful development of the relations between the two countries.

The two heads of state considered that [words indistinct]. After talks in plenum, President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan continued the same day the summit dialogue, approaching a host of questions of the current international life.

In this frame, special attention was paid to the Middle East situation which keeps being very tense. Both parties highlighted the importance of [words indistinct] durable peace in the region, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, inclusive of their right to found an independent Palestinian state, so that the right of the states in the zone to free and independent existence may be guaranteed.

To this end, it was considered as very useful the convening of an international conference with the participation of all states concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as well as of other states that may contribute positively and actively to the settlement of the complicated issues in that part of the world. Stress was also laid on the need for the fastest possible withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon and for the observance of that state's integrity and sovereignty. At the same time, the special importance was stressed, of consolidating the solidarity and unity of action of all Arab countries in their joint efforts for an adequate, just and lasting settlement in the region.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

Ceausescu Toasts Husayn

AU172055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/2/1983 -- In the toast proposed at the dinner in the evening of February 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the new visit of King Husayn ibn Talal as an expression of the good relations established between Romania and Jordan, of the two countries' will to expand still more the frame of their friendly collaboration and cooperation. The Romanian head of state expressed his confidence that during the current visit too, they would reach new understandings, both as regarded the development of the bilateral relations and the collaboration in the international arena.

Mentioning that the visit takes place at a time when the international life becomes ever more complex, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

We consider more necessary than ever the union and ever closer collaboration of all peoples for the halting of the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, for the resumption and affirmation of the policy of detente, security and peace, for the settlement of the interstate conflicts and problems only by peaceful negotiations.

Developments in recent months demonstrated powerfully once more that there is only one way of negotiations. We consider it necessary that the soonest withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon be achieved and that state's integrity and sovereignty be observed.

At the same time, negotiations should start within an international conference, with the participation of all states interested, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in view of a global settlement of the Middle East conflict based on the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to independent statehood, on ensuring the security and independence of all states in the region. Conditions should be provided to the Palestinian people to organize their life as they wish.

There is room in the Middle East for an independent Palestinian state and for the Israeli state alike and one should start from the recognition of the [words indistinct] from the necessity of peaceful coexistence of all countries in the region.

As a European country, Romania pays special attention to security and cooperation on the continent, campaigns for the conclusion with positive results of the Madrid meeting, for the organization of a conference on confidence and disarmament in Europe, for the continuity of the meetings started in Helsinki.

We consider that everything possible should be done for halting the emplacement of the medium-range missiles, for a Europe free of any nuclear missile or other atomic weapon, a united Europe based on the observance of every country's independence and social system.

Romania's president considered that the central issue of the current international life was the struggle for the halting of the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear above all.

At the same time, he mentioned, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new international economic order are a must for the overcoming of the economic crisis and for world economic and political stability.

The settlement of the complex issues of contemporary world demands the active participation in international life of all states, irrespective of size or social system, and especially of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries, of the non-aligned countries which are directly interested in a policy of collaboration, independence and peace, also said President Nicolae Ceausescu, expressing his satisfaction at the good collaboration between Romania and Jordan in the world arena, at the UN and other international bodies, in the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement, as also the confidence that that collaboration would amplify still more in the future.

Talks Continue 18 February

AU180950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/2/1983 -- The official talks between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan were resumed in Bucharest in the morning of February 18. The talks proceed in the same cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

Husayn Concludes Visit

AU181024 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1010 GMT on 18 February begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the departure of King Husayn of Jordan from Bucharest. According to the announcer, Nicolae Ceausescu arrives at the airport together with King Husayn, as well as "Romanian officials and the Jordanian delegation which accompanied the king on his visit to Romania." The two heads of state reportedly review a honor guard. The national anthems of the two countries are played. King Husayn then takes leave of the Romanian officials present, while the reporter sums up the talks held this morning and yesterday. Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn then "warmly shake hands and embrace" at the steps of the aircraft. The live relay ends at 1021 GMT. No speeches were exchanged.

COMAN MEETS ALGERIAN PRESIDENT IN ALGIERS

AU161903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers, (AGERPRES) 16/2/1983 -- The president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary-general of the National Liberation Front, Bendjedid Chadli, received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who participates in the 16th session of the Palestine National Council in Algiers. Cordial greetings and best wishes of good health and happiness were conveyed to the Algerian president on behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Algerian people. Thanking, President Bendjedid Chadli conveyed the Romanian head of state, whom he considers his good friend, a warm salute and best wishes, expressing his conviction that the relations established between the two countries and peoples, between the two parties will develop in the interests of peace and collaboration worldwide.

MOJSOV REPORTS ON FOREIGN POLICY PLATFORM

LD171936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- "The existing system of international political and economic relations is undergoing deep crisis," said Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at a session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber today. He was explaining the platform.

He said the platform was prepared with the participation of sociopolitical organizations and state institutions on the basis of ideopolitical attitudes adopted at the 12th LCY Congress. [passage indistinct]

Speaking about the causes of the present crisis in the world, Lazar Mojsov said they are to be found in the historical, political, economic and ideological divisions of the world. "However," he went on, "there is no doubt at all that among them the one that has particularly grave consequences for the world is the deep contradiction between developed and developing countries, as well as the resistance offered by the forces which today enjoy dominant and monopolistic positions to the increasingly resolute struggle waged by different peoples for independence and equality, the former seeking to halt the further growth of the world process of emancipation from all kinds of subjugation, domination, and exploitation. [passage indistinct]

The arms race is accelerating, more and more destructive weapons and new military technology are being introduced, new strategic military doctrines are emerging, and all this further increases the threat of war.

Developments in the world economy are very unfavorable owing to the law rate of economic growth, high unemployment, intensified protectionist pressures and, in particular, the growing illiquidity and debts of developing countries. Stagnation in a number of developed countries is reflected in the gravest manner in developing countries, which are facing the deepest economic crisis and whose position is deteriorating dramatically. Developing countries are facing particularly serious difficulties in trying to cope with their balance-of-payments deficit and their debts have increased seven-fold over the past decade. All this proves the untenability of the existing system of international economic relations based on inequality and confirms that the pressing measures aimed at resolving the accumulated economic difficulties can no longer be delayed. The concept and vision of the new and more equitable economic order is becoming more and more topical as a real alternative to the present state in the world economy.

Mojsov said that the gravity of the international situation is confirmed by the fact that no hotbed of crisis has been removed since the sixth summit of nonaligned countries and that, on the contrary, new ones have appeared. The use of force, foreign interference and intervention, which primarily hit nonaligned and other developing countries, have become frequent.

"We are," Mojsov went on, "in a period which is crucial for the future of international relations. It is indispensable for the responsible factors in the world to show more understanding and readiness for a broader view of the interests of the international community and to find room for themselves as well in that context, so that the further exacerbation of the situation can be stopped and dialogue, negotiations, and detente be revived on a global scale, which is a goal constantly advocated by the policy of nonalignment."

The federal secretary for foreign affairs said that definite initiatives are appearing in the direction of normalization of relations between the great powers, and the broader involvement of the international public in the efforts to stop negative tendencies is having an encouraging effect. However, he noted, renewed tension in Europe has greatly impeded the processes of cooperation which started in various fields between East and West with the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act and this has had a negative effect on European security and on the broader situation in the Mediterranean. "The Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which has entered its third year, is particularly weighed down by this development and by the confrontation between the blocs," he noted. In this connection, he recalled the efforts made by the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe to enable the Madrid meeting to be concluded with the adoption of a basic and [word indistinct] document which would have ensured the continuity of European cooperation on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act, and then he went on:

"In the aggravated international political situation and the increasingly grave crisis in the world economy it is very important for all nonaligned countries and for the international community as a whole that the seventh summit conference be crowned with full political success. In Delhi we should all together confirm the vitality of the policy of nonalignment in order to ensure the further consolidation of the movement's unity and establish the nonaligned countries' main lines of action in the efforts to strengthen peace, security, and independent development of peoples and countries. Nonaligned countries are also expected to make an active contribution to overcoming the unfavorable state of affairs in international political and economic relations, to tackling the main hotbeds of crisis and to efforts to encourage the initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, and should adopt a global way of approaching international economic problems. In this way, the movement and policy of nonalignment will, by means of their program which they offer in this field, reaffirm their role as an independent and nonbloc factor, opposed to the use of force, to foreign interventions and interference and to the expansion of the bloc policy. It is precisely because of this general significance for the world and for the further developments in international relations as a whole that the conference in Delhi must not be burdened by any unnecessary divisions and disputes between nonaligned countries over specific issues, because that could threaten the attainment of the priority goals of the summit."

After noting that the Nonaligned Movement has not itself been spared the kind of problems and difficulties which are imposed by the existing contradictions and confrontations in the present-day world, Mojsov said that "the movement is capable of surmounting difficulties, of overcoming attempts to redirect it or render it passive and of strengthening solidarity and unity on the basis of the original principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment." "The firm orientation toward these principles and their universal application in international relations represent the best way to overcome and eliminate the attempts to introduce outside influences into our movement with the aim of reorienting it, dividing it, or rendering it passive," he stressed.

According to Lazar Mojsov, the general conviction is that one of the priority tasks of the forthcoming summit is the consideration and determination of the lines of joint action of nonaligned countries with regard to the hotbeds of crisis.

"The new exacerbation of the Near East crisis," he said, "caused by the aggressive expansionist policy of Israel, proves that nonaligned countries are justified when they stress that the unresolved Palestine question represents the essence of this crisis and that without its just solution and the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories there can be no lasting peace and no security in this region.

The right of all the states to peace, security, and safe borders can be achieved only on such a basis. Nonaligned countries should extend full support and aid to the Palestinian people and to the PLO, as its only representative, in resisting the Israeli aggression, in striving to achieve their inalienable rights and in striving to participate in all the talks to decide the destiny of the Palestinian people. Our delegation will fully engage itself in this direction.

"At the conference in Delhi support and aid will undoubtedly be extended to SWAPO and to its efforts to ensure that Namibia at long last gains its independence, as well as to the frontline countries to enable them to strengthen their independence and security from the attacks and aggression of the fascist regime in Pretoria. In this connection, it is unacceptable to have the liberation of Namibia made conditional on other problems, in other words [word indistinct] in relations between the great powers. On the contrary, it is indispensable to return the Namibia issue to the United Nations and to the Security Council and, as quickly as possible, to implement their decisions on the liberation and independence of Namibia.

"Strong support should also be expressed for the struggle against apartheid and racism and support should be given to all efforts to liquidate remnants of colonialism and to achieve full emancipation of countries and peoples. In this spirit we also support the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination."

"No progress has been achieved in resolving the Kampuchea problem, but the formation of the coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk represents a positive step receiving growing international recognition. Yugoslavia's stand is clear and consistent: We recognize the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the legitimate government of that country and consider that it should represent Kampuchea in the movement of nonaligned countries as it does in the United Nations.

"In this connection and with regard to the question of Afghanistan we hold that the hotbeds of crisis created around these two nonaligned countries must be resolved in a political way on the basis of withdrawal of foreign troops, of a ban on any outside interference and on recognition of the right of the peoples of these countries to decide their own destiny. On that basis, Yugoslavia is prepared to support any constructive initiative and effort to find a way out of these crisies, such as the present involvement of the United Nations secretary general." [passage indistinct]

"Nonaligned countries, he stressed, have grown into an international factor of such dimensions that it is impossible to resolve any international economic problem on a lasting basis without this factor. They are no longer of marginal significance for the world economy or for international economic relations. Even developed countries are admitting this more frequently and more openly, though some of them cannot yet reconcile themselves with the fact that the time of their inviolable position is inexorably passing. Of course, in assessing the strength, role, and significance of the nonaligned countries and of other developing countries one has to be realistic, because this is the essential precondition for correct behavior and for establishing a viable program of activity in this vital sphere of international relations."

[Words indistinct] of nonaligned countries that the world will face a serious crisis, which the developed countries have, unfortunately, ignored, Mojsov said. "We do not stress this to point out a culprit but [words indistinct] not to allow the present situation to go on forever. If this crisis situation should continue -- and all countries are suffering its consequences, especially the nonaligned and developing countries -- it will become a new source of threats to peace and security, threats no less dangerous than those which stem from the arms race and from the global rivalry between the great powers."

Yugoslavia, Lazar Mojsov stated, believes that the summit in Delhi [passage indistinct] since this will be a long-term process we believe that parallel with that (?efforts) should be made to achieve agreement also on some essential measures to resolve problems which are of vital significance, above all, for nonaligned and developing countries. The reason for our orientation toward such an approach is simply the fact that many nonaligned countries are facing problems the solution of which can no longer be delayed. [passage indistinct]

"Yugoslavia has always attached great political and practical significance to this cooperation. It is active in a series of fields of cooperation. I would mention in particular the very notable and successful work of the International Center for Enterprises Under Social Ownership in Developing Countries in Ljubljana. This is a joint institution of nonaligned and developing countries which carries out its tasks successfully.

The nonaligned countries have also devised a specific system of coordinator countries to implement mutual cooperation through the exponents of the activity of nonaligned countries in fields of joint interest.

In some fields, arrangements for the promotion of cooperaton between nonaligned and developing countries already exist in practice, but this cooperation has not yet assumed dimension equal to the needs and opportunities. Certain results have been achieved in the regional and subregional framework. Insufficient progress is attributed to institutional difficulties as well as to difficulties stemming from the degree of development, from the historical path of individual countries or group of developing countries, from economic and other ties with former metropolises, from a lack of tradition and economic infrastructure for more intensive mutual cooperation.

So far nonaligned countries have established cooperation in 21 fields. Yugoslavia, as one of the most active coordinators of mutual cooperation, is involved in the following fields: financial and monetary cooperation, science and technology, food and agriculture, fishing, health, research and information systems, the role of women in development, telecommunications, the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, education and culture, housing, standardization, measuring and quality control. A large number of meetings of coordinators has been held in our country.

Yugoslavia has also initiated the Josip Broz Tito Arts Gallery of Nonaligned Countries in Titograd, the aim of which is to grow into an institution which will present the achievements of nonaligned and developing countries in the sphere of visual arts. We are also discussing the possibility of using Brioni, where Comrade Tito often held meetings with many statesmen of nonaligned countries, as a possible forum to spread the idea of nonalignment and mutual cooperation."

Mojsov said that such an approach to cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries has also found its place in the social plan of Yugoslavia for the 1981-1985 period, which envisages that special efforts be made for the speedier and more comprehensive development of our relations with developing countries for the purpose of increasing the share of those countries in Yugoslavia's total trade with other countries by at least 25 percent by 1985.

In Lazar Mojsov's words, it is understandable that in such a broad movement as the Nonaligned Movement, differences and even disputes emerge. "This does not in itself worry us too much because the differences have objective origins and need not, as they have not, exert a more substantial influence on the unity, solidarity, and cohesion of nonaligned countries with regard to major international issues and fields of cooperation.

The existence of disputes and conflicts, however, calls for our active orientation toward their resolution exclusively by peaceful means and by means envisaged by the united nations and the decisions of nonaligned summit conferences," he stressed, and expressed the hope that it will be possible to take a step forward in this sphere in Delhi.

As for the further functioning of the Nonaligned Movement, Mojsov said that experiences so far in the coordination of the ever broader activity of nonaligned countries are very positive and they should be further promoted. "An important role in this, he added, is played by the Coordination Bureau as well as by the group of all nonaligned countries at the United Nations headquarters. We believe that nothing need be fundamentally changed in this. Of course, the Coordination Bureau could be increased by a small number of new members with the proviso that its full openness toward the entire membership of the movement be preserved and that the democratic relations and methods of its work be strictly respected in order to ensure a real consensus in adopting decisions."

At the end of his speech, Mojsov said: "In looking for a way out of the present crisis the movement and the policy of nonalignment will commit themselves to the maximum. The conference in Delhi will be the first summit of the nonaligned countries at which the Yugoslav delegation will be without Comrade Tito, but his work and his thought will be the signpost and inspiration for the activity of our delegation. I am convinced that Tito's great work will be present in the decisions made in Delhi and in the new successes of the policy and movement of nonalignment, to the setting up and development of which Josip Broz Tito contributed so much."

DIZDAREVIC OUTLINES VISIT TO PRC, JAPAN, THAILAND

LD172030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 17 (TANJUG) -- In Japan, China and Thailand there is both a desire for and interest in the development of an even more extensive all-round cooperation with Yugoslavia. At the same time these Asian countries express respect for, and support of Yugoslavia as an independent and nonaligned country. This assessment was set forth on Thursday by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and head of a Yugoslav delegation which has recently visited Tokyo, Beijing and Bangkok.

In Japan, full support and understanding for Yugoslavia's policy of economic stabilization were expressed, as was also readiness for the development of economic cooperation within this framework, stressed Dizdarevic.

Speaking of the visit to China, the president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia also emphasized the desire for the development of relations in various domains. He informed members of the Assembly's Foreign Policy Committee about the great efforts being made by China to surmount the effects of the long period of Cultural Revolution which, said Dizdarevic, are still felt in social, economic, and cultural life of this big country. Dizdarevic said that China's foreign policy was guided by the opening and greater engagement on the international level, against all attempts at interference, pressure and hegemonism from whatever side. Chinese leaders also express their active support of the policy pursued by the nonaligned and developing countries.

SUNDIC PREVIEWS MOJSOV ITALIAN, VATICAN TALKS

LD180100 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov has, as we have already mentioned, arrived in Rome on a 2-day official visit to Italy at the invitation of Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Emilio Colombo.

The visit is expected to be further confirmation of the effectiveness of the policy of good-neighborliness and friendly cooperation between the two countries. At the end of his visit to Italy Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov will call on the Vatican, with which Yugoslavia maintains good relations and dialogue on the basis of the 1966 protocol. In connection with the visit of our federal secretary for foreign affairs to Italy and the Vatican, here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] In the next few days Mojsov will hold meetings with leading Italian figures, President of the Republic Pertini, Prime Minister Fanfani, and his host will be Emilio Colombo. During his stay in Rome the federal secretary for foreign affairs will visit the Vatican, where he will be received by the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, and he will also hold talks with Secretary of State of the Holy See Cardinal Casaroli.

The visit of Lazar Mojsov to neighboring Italy has as its major aim the further promotion of friendly relations between the two countries and in this connection some other unresolved questions arising out of the Osima agreement will also be regulated. Bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Italy are conducted in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding with very good prospects that the existing cooperation will be even further promoted and widened in the forthcoming period.

In the sphere of foreign political affairs Yugoslavia and Italy also cooperate very successfully, regardless of differences which exist. On this occasion, for example, the greatest attention will be paid to the situation in Europe, that is to questions and problems being discussed at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation. There is also great interest in Italy in the course of preparations for the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi on which Lazar Mojsov will inform his hosts. As Mediterranean countries, Yugoslavia and Italy are particularly interested in, and even more worried by the situation in the Near and Middle East. The two countries consider that the crisis in the region of the Near and Middle East can assume dangerous dimensions if the necessary steps by all interested parties are not forthcoming in order to prevent its further deterioration. In this respect Yugoslavia and Italy are making every effort to contribute to the solution of the Middle East crisis and all other problems affecting it.

As for the talks which Lazar Mojsov will hold with the head of the Roman Catholic Church and the secretary of state of the Holy See, this will be an opportunity to reaffirm the importance of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Vatican in accordance with the protocol on mutual relations. Yugoslavia has always attached great importance to cooperation with the Catholic Church and will continue to do so in the future. In this respect additional efforts are being made to avoid unwanted conflict situations which most often arise when the church, in the process of performing its functions guaranteed in the Constitution, begins to concern itself or concerns itself with politics which does not fall within its jurisdiction. However, despite misunderstandings which arise from time to time between the Yugoslav Government and the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia, the relations between Yugoslavia and the Vatican are good and friendly. In the same way, Yugoslavia is convinced that relations with the church in our country, not just the Roman Catholic church but all others as well, can develop in the same spirit. The Holy See could contribute to improving relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the state authorities, because outside of a little more good will on the part of the church authorities all other conditions for this exist.

MOJSOV ARRIVAL IN ITALY, AGENDA REPORTED

LD172136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Rome, February 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov arrived in Rome Thursday afternoon on an official visit to Italy. The visit takes place on the invitation of Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Mojsov's visit marks another important stage in the continuity of high-level exchanges of views between Yugoslavia and Italy, both on questions of the furtherance of all-round cooperation between the two countries which is characterized by the spirit of friendship and goodneighborliness, and cooperation on the international level -- at the United Nations, in the Mediterranean, at the Madrid CSCE meeting, and in other areas. On the bilateral level, the Mojsov-Colombo talks are expected to cover the settlement of questions outstanding from the Osimo agreements complex, including the position of the Slovene national minority in Italy whose delegation Mojsov will receive this afternoon. An agreement on the equivalence of university degrees is expected to be signed, and letters on fisheries in the Bay of Trieste exchanged during the visit.

Further Coverage

For Rome ANSA coverage of Mojsov's visit to Italy, see the Italy section of the 18 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STAMBOLIC SENDS GREETINGS TO IRAN'S KHAMENE'I

AU151907 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 83 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the Iranian national day -- the anniversary of the Islamic revolution -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, a telegram to 'Ali Seyyed Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressing cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

LATE REPORT: HUSAYN ARRIVES, MET BY STAMBOLIC

LD181344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Belgrade at noon today for a 1-day official visit to the SFRY. At Belgrade Surcin Airport the king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was met and welcomed by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and a group of the highest-ranking state and military officials.